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ABSTRACT

This document presents 2 separate publications under 1 cover. The first publication, entitled American Fraternities: An Agenda of Needed Research, suggests possible topics for research into fraternities. Among the areas indicated are: (1) the history and development of the fraternity system; (2) the history of student organizations as a whole; (3) the social and psychological dimensions of fraternity life; (4) fraternity life as a politico-legal process; and (5) the socio-economic origins of fraternity men. The second publication is a 166-item annotated bibliography that provides guidance about such prior research as has been undertaken into the field of American fraternities. The headings under which the annotated material appear are: (1) Fraternity Membership and Academic Ability and Performance; (2) Social Attitudes and Behavior of Fraternity Members; (3) Student Leadership in Fraternities; (4) Fraternity Affiliation and Disaffiliation; (5) Fraternity Management; (6) Attitudes Toward Fraternities; (7) Studies Comparing Attitudinal and Behavioral Characteristics of Fraternity Members with Other Students; and (8) Other Studies in which Fraternity Membership is a Variable. (HS)

ED 065021

AMERICAN FRATERNITIES

AN AGENDA OF NEEDED RESEARCH

AMERICAN FRATERNITIES—

AN AGENDA OF NEEDED RESEARCH

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A suggested list of research topics relating to American college fraternity life and institutions and their environment. Designed to reflect current research needs in terms of the interests of graduate students, faculty members, and others engaged in, directing, or concerned with the development of research in, especially, the social sciences, history, education, law, and management.

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Prepared by

The Commission on Fraternity Research

of the

National Interfraternity Conference

and

College Fraternity Secretaries Association

1967

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have witnessed a gradually increasing interest in fraternities on the part of social science researchers. However, this interest has been, for the most part, fragmentary, widely dispersed, and extremely difficult to locate. Nowhere, so far as we know, has anyone undertaken a "research program" with college fraternity life as its focus.

That fraternities should, at one and the same time find themselves under criticism and yet expanding at the most rapid pace in their history not only underscores a need for theoretically and practically oriented social research on the subject but also suggests a dynamic topic worthy of major research efforts on the part of those not only in the traditional social sciences but also from such other areas as education, law, history, business administration, etc.

No one recognizes the need for solid information about fraternity life more than the sixty member fraternities of the National Interfraternity Conference, founded over fifty years ago for interfraternity cooperation.

As one means of encouraging social research relating to fraternities, the following "research agenda" has been prepared by the Commission on Fraternity Research, jointly representing the National Interfraternity Conference and the College Fraternity Secretaries Association. While all members of the Commission have made their contributions, primary responsibility for preparation of this agenda was vested in Dr. Glen T. Nygreen, Dean of Students, Hunter College, and Prof. Paul P. Van Riper, Graduate School of Business and Public Administration, Cornell University.

While extensive, the following does not pretend to be exhaustive either in topics or in possible formation of questions or problems deserving of responsible social research. The purpose has been to present a representative

listing in terms of perceived needs for information and various approaches to filling these needs via research.

Inquiries relating to this agenda may be addressed to : The Administrative Secretary, National Interfraternity Conference, 271 Madison Avenue, Room 1207, New York, New York 10016. Tel. No. AC 212 685-3444. Additional copies of the agenda are available from this address.

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NOTE: Some topics below are not mutually exclusive. In a number of cases the same type of data may be mentioned more than once, but in the context of differing research questions and interest.

I. History and development of the fraternity system

A. Development of fraternities as a major type of American student life. Here a comprehensive history is well under way by Prof. Clyde S. Johnson, Long Beach State College, Calif., which, however, will assist rather than preclude the preparation of monographic efforts on many topics of historical interest, such as—

The growth of fraternity membership, active and alumni, in relation to general student growth, not only as a whole but in geographic regions, types of institutions, etc.

The expansion of chapters from East to West. Is there a sectional pattern of growth and sometimes decline? Where and under what circumstances has expansion come rapidly, less rapidly?

Changing organizational evolution as accommodations to size are made necessary.

Development and evolution of the National Interfraternity Conference. How does cooperation come about among competing membership groups?

B. Development of individual fraternities

Many fraternities already have histories. While most of these are not analytical, the archival and other data for developmental studies are available.

II. The "natural history" of student organizations

Here one moves to the individual chapter or to groups of chapters on an individual campus, looking to some of the following questions—

A. Models of growth and decay

Is there a natural career for organizations?

What environmental factors extend the period of growth?

How does the growth of the host institution relate to the growth pattern of its student organizations, including fraternities?

How does the pattern of internal government relate to the life pattern of the individual group?

B. Effects of a growing body of alumni on flexibility of local groups

Does the effective rate of change (adaptability to a changing campus situation) alter as alumni interest or participation or support grows?

Competition for the loyalty and interest and financial support of alumni—what is the actual effect of complex institutional loyalties?

C. Relationships with faculties

A history of the relations of faculties with or toward fraternities—has this been an attempt to use student groups as weapons or pawns in the struggle for faculty influence and power?

The influence upon the campus academic atmosphere of the presence of fraternity groups—is there historical evidence that the fraternities have been influential in furthering an academic climate on the campus?

D. Relationships with institutional administration

A history of the transition from an almost sub rosa existence to one of full recognition—how has this come about and what are the consequences, implicit or perceived?

The influence of vice presidents of student affairs, deans, etc. upon fraternity policy and development in various institutional settings.

Changes in institutional attitude toward fraternities—why and how have these come about in various institutions?

Changing concepts of the role of administrative officials in fraternity life compared to other types of student life.

E. Relationships with the larger community

What has been the nature and effect of the growing impulse toward an identification with the larger community?

What has been the nature and effect of the fraternity response to criticisms from the outside, relating, for example, to secrecy, hazing, etc.?

III. The dimensions of meaning to student members

A. The function of the fraternity as an adjustive mechanism

A critical review of the psychiatric evidence.

Studies of chapter meetings and procedure in relation to modern group therapy techniques.

Some experimental studies, with controls on such variables as intelligence and previous grades, of the influence of various patterns of fraternity operation upon the coping behavior of entering students.

Studies of the motivations of students and the group membership contribution to further motivational development.

B. Role of the fraternity in ideology formation

Comparative studies of pledges versus non-pledges in the dimensions of their initial ideologies.

The change of ideology during a four year membership pattern as compared with others subject to the same influences but without fraternity membership.

Perceptions of the ideological positions of relevant others—alumni, advisers, faculty, deans, parents, etc.

Analysis of the reaction of members and non-members toward competitive norms—honesty versus support of a group member. Under what conditions do norms with broader implications than group identification become internalized?

C. Cosmopolitanism versus provincialism

Local versus national orientations.

Internalization of broadened awareness and perceptions; participation of fraternity members in other organizations with broad concerns.

Internationalism as a viable dimension of in-group activity.

Self-aggrandizement versus community centeredness.

D. Identification

Strength of the fraternity man's image in college compared to the strength of this image and identification through life.

Nature of the outside activity interests of fraternity men as measures of identification patterns.

Effect of fraternity identification on college identification and loyalty.

IV. Some social psychological dimensions

A. Studies of group cohesiveness

On the meaning of ritual for group cohesiveness.

On the relation of size to group functional effectiveness, to individual satisfactions, to task specialization versus generalized responsibility, to the changing role of the elected leader, etc.

Studies to clarify in natural group settings the dimensions of cohesiveness (a concept still worrisomely unclear in the research literature).

B. Studies of conformity

Variability of conformity along various dimensions, within chapters, as among chapters, as among campuses, in comparison to other groups, etc.

Non-conformity and neuroticism

Group identification in relation to experiences in family of origin—father absent, split family, reformed second families, family child rearing patterns, etc.

Conformity or non-conformity in college in relation to later creativity, later life and career patterns.

C. Studies in perception

Studies of the relationship between insight and adjustment—perceptual changes during the adjustment cycle.

Changing perceptions of self during fraternity years.

V. Studies in role behavior

A. Group leadership as role tryouts

Perceptions of the usefulness of various officer positions.

Changes in overt behavior patterns with group position.

Religious, sexual, moral behavior attitudes in relation to group position perceptions.

B. Role perceptions in terms of relevant others

Undergraduate and alumni role relations and perceptions.

Fraternity-independent role perceptions.

VI. Fraternity life as a politico-legal process

A. Democracy and representation in membership organizations

The nature and reality of civic training via fraternity life.

The functions and effects of leadership training schools.

Voting and representation proces-

ses at chapter level, national level.

The role of trustees in terms of members.

Elite theory and the iron law of oligarchy in relation to fraternity life.

B. Conflict resolution among competing interests

At chapter, IFC, national levels.

Nature and role of dissent.

Conflict and cooperation in membership selection, rushing, comity, etc.

C. Power and authority in membership organizations

Formal and informal power in chapters, IFC's, national organizations.

The use of power and authority, overt and covert.

Various rewards and sanctions as motivating forces.

Power and authority of fraternity organizations vis-a-vis colleges, other groups.

D. The mobilization of support

The concept of group loyalty; its relation to broader loyalties, to institution, to political grouping, to nation, to international affairs.

The fraternity clientele in various settings; who is for and against?

Fraternity membership and extracurricular activities in relation to support for the system.

Alumni loyalty, activities, and interests in the fraternity system—in legislatures, in professional groups, etc.

Public relations activities of fraternities; community relations; their nature and effectiveness.

E. Freedom of association

Rights and duties in voluntary nonprofit associations and membership groups.

Fraternity membership as a civil right.

Discrimination as both a legal and

moral problem; effects of non-discrimination upon group moral, effectiveness, loyalty, etc.

The nature and meaning of local autonomy.

Expulsion proceedings as legal and procedural problems.

F. Response to the broad political and social environment

Response to the needs of the disadvantaged student, the foreign student.

Nature and effect of the campaign against hazing.

Fraternity response to changing moral and ethical climate.

Fraternity response to civil rights legislation and related developments.

Fraternity men and student protest movements.

The extent and role of secrecy.

The redefinition of fraternity goals through time and in response to environmental change.

G. The process of change

The development of fraternity constitutions through time.

The rehabilitation of individual chapters.

Changing fraternity systems at individual institutions.

Reform and change of particular practices relating to such matters as secrecy, hazing, educational effort, etc.

VII. Economic and related considerations

A. Comparison to business practice

Income and expense structures.

Accounting and financial reporting practices.

Fiscal planning and decision-making in membership organizations.

B. Nature of student fiscal responsibility

The fiscal responsibility of members, chapters; how defined and carried out; the nature and reality of such responsibility and

its long run effects.

Chapter versus alumni roles in fiscal affairs; the changing pattern.

Local versus national fiscal roles.

Implications of fiscal responsibility for other aspects of chapter life.

Measurement of fiscal responsibility.

Institutional controls over fiscal affairs; the various patterns and effects.

C. The fraternity foundation

Problems in establishment and operation.

Sources and uses of funds.

The impact of foundations.

D. Housing

Housing needs and replacement nationwide, in individual fraternities, at particular institutions.

Handling of maintenance and replacement costs.

Building and financing chapter housing; changing practices; increasing role of institutions and governmental agencies in housing finance.

Architectural design for group living; impact of design on chapter life.

VIII. Organizational and managerial problems

A. The development and impact of national fraternity aims, purposes, and goals

The range of major aims and purposes; their redefinition through time.

Their relationship to the aims and purposes of educational institutions.

Their relationship to basic purposes and aims of American democracy.

The relationship of aims and purposes to organizational structure.

Goals as ideals versus goals as real life guides in chapters and national organizations.

Explicit versus implicit; formal versus informal aims and purposes.

Chapter goals versus national goals; fraternity system goals at particular institutions.

Members understanding and acceptance or rejection of basic aims and purposes.

B. Basic organization and management structure and processes

Constitutional and by-law evolution and structure at all levels.

Membership standards and selection processes.

Officers and internal chapter organization.

Centralization and decentralization in different fraternities.

The role of the central secretariat in various fraternities.

Alumni powers and roles.

University supervisory patterns; roles of deans, advisors, etc.

IFC forms and powers.

Committee structures and functions.

Advisory and counseling relationships.

C. The decision-making process

Constitutional and by-law change.

Elections and appointment of officers, trustees, etc.

Sanctions for breaches of rules.

The role of members versus officers in major decisions.

Chapter meeting and convention rules and procedure and their impact on decision-making.

Studies of particular chapter, IFC, national, institutional decisions.

Acceptance of new ideas and innovation and their processing into decisions.

D. Basic chapter management problems (not covered elsewhere)

Rushing and selection procedures; the prediction of membership worth.

Pledge training methods and their evaluation.

Social life and activities; social

codes, their impact and enforcement.

Intramural programs; their management and contributions.

Expansion activities of chapters and institutions.

Publications and public relations; alumni relations.

Correspondence and archival practices and controls.

Reporting systems.

E. The impact of increasing size

Evolution of chapter and fraternity size.

Changing patterns of organization in relation to size.

Size and quality measurement.

F. The impact of urbanization

Special problems of chapters in urban settings.

Cohesion and unity and related problems of urban chapters.

The problem of members living in versus those living out; the resolution of potential conflict here.

The meaning of fraternity membership on a part-time basis.

G. The functions and dysfunctions of competition

The nature and effects of competition among chapters at particular institutions.

Competition among fraternities.

The resolution of particular competitive problems —rushing, comity, etc.

H. The function of professionalization

Impact of central professional secretariats.

Role of professional personnel.

Background and training of professional personnel.

Professional versus amateur organization.

I. The measurement of effective organization

Measurement of fiscal, educational, etc., functions.

Sanctions and rewards in relation to measurement.

Measurement of national organizational performance.

IX. Educational processes

A. The perception of the educational function

Nature and effect of educational aspirations; impact of group perceptions upon the individual member.

National versus local aspirations and perceptions.

Sanctions and rewards in relation to aspiration.

B. Individual development

Selection of likes versus development of potential in members.

Individualism and conformity (see IV).

Counseling relationships and their impact.

Fraternities as a constraining or liberalizing influence, now and later life.

Perceived hazards and benefits, as seen now and later.

C. Group processes

The reality of the civic training function.

Carryover of group understanding into later life.

Understanding of group processes before and after entry into group life.

D. The contribution to formal education

Scholastic assistance and counseling and their impact.

The educational climate as reflected in much varied factors as ideals to enforcement of study hours; the isolation of particular factors to study their effectiveness.

Trends in educational performance at various levels.

Measures of educational performance —via grades, retention, scholastic rewards to members,

scholastic probation, performance in later life.

Educational performance of members versus ability; versus non-members.

Rewards and punishments; their nature and impact on individuals, chapters, entire systems.

The question of cheating and academic integrity.

E. The educational role of fraternities in various institutional settings

Institutional expectations and their impact.

Impact of local fraternity system on the institutional image and practice.

F. The impact on values and ideology (see IIIB)

X. Fraternity men — socio-economic origins

A. The families from which fraternity men come

Economic levels.

Educational levels.

Geographical and nativity origins.

Changing patterns.

B. Careers and accomplishments

Within fraternity organizations in later life.

The active versus the inactive alumnus.

Fraternity membership and occupational and social mobility; studies of fraternity versus non-fraternity membership of members of elite groups.

Fraternity membership among various occupational groups.

Radicalism and conservatism among fraternity members, now and in later life.

XI. Comparative studies

A. As among American and Canadian chapters

As among individual chapters, institutions, fraternities, etc.

As between fraternity and non-fraternity groups.

Note: The use of control groups

for comparative purposes is especially needed. Studies of particular groups as individual groups are needed; but comparative studies provide the only means of evaluating with any degree of perception the relative importance and meaning to attach to the practices of the individual group in a particular setting.

XII. The need for a basic data bank

As one correspondent has put it, a most urgent need is for facts concerning and relating to the health of fraternity chapters and systems at campus levels on a continuing basis. As he also noted, there is already a great body of information available— through fiscal reporting, through the NIC scholarship reporting service, through the proposed retention rate data inputs to be developed on an experimental basis in many fraternities this year, etc. From these data, he notes, charts might be prepared for each institution indicating year-by-year trends of growth or decline; and, making the reasonable assumption the data can be processed via IBM or similar machines, it can be foundational to a great number of sub-projects of a both theoretical and practical nature.

XIII. The need for a research library

This has been discussed in various circles already. As noted in the introduction to this agenda, fraternity oriented research is fragmentary and elusive. If further research is to be promoted, some consolidation of prior research is most important. There is at present no recognized central source for fraternity research bibliography or for obtaining the original studies (or copies of them) which have in fact been done.

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An Annotated Bibliography of Empirical Research Relating to the American College Fraternity, 1950-1970

published by the

Commission on Fraternity Research

Terence G. Finegan

Phillip A. Hines

May, 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
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Preface

This annotated bibliography has been prepared under the auspices of the Commission on Fraternity Research. The Commission was jointly founded in 1965 by the National Interfraternity Conference and the Fraternity Executives Association for the purpose of fostering research into fraternity life and dynamics. The Commission has been supported by funds contributed by the founding organizations and by a number of fraternity foundations.

While the Commission has undertaken some modest research projects on its own, its main thrust has been to foster research by others, especially in colleges and universities.

This is one of two publications of the Commission designed to assist those who might be interested in research into fraternities, which represent an area of relatively neglected inquiry.

The first publication, entitled American Fraternities: An Agenda of Needed Research, was published in 1967. This pamphlet, still available through the NIC Administrative office, suggests possible topics for research. The annotated bibliography to follow provides guidance about such prior research as has been undertaken. Additional copies of the bibliography are also available through the NIC Administrative office.

The authors--Terence G. Finegan and Phillip A. Hines--are doctoral students in political science and public administration at Cornell University's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. While they prepared the bibliography under the very general guidance of the undersigned, it is their product, and we are most grateful for their diligent and careful effort. In the "Introduction" to follow they explain the nature and scope of the bibliography and their annotations.

We are also greatly appreciative of the organizational and financial support of our parent organizations and of the various fraternity foundations and contributors who have made this publication possible. It has been printed and collated by the Delta Upsilon Fraternity Headquarters press.

for the Commission-

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Professor and Head
Department of Political Science
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Commission members, 1969-70

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INTRODUCTION

In preparing this bibliography an extensive search was made through approximately thirty periodicals and the Dissertation Abstracts, with a time period spanning the last twenty years. The year 1950 was selected as a starting point since an annotated bibliography on fraternities covering the period 1930-1950 was published in the April 1951 issue of Banta's Greek Exchange (see item 9-1 for the full citation). The most recent item listed in the present bibliography appeared in the June 1970 issue of The Personnel and Guidance Journal.

In addition to the literature searches mentioned above and a search through the card catalogues and standard bibliographic sources at the Cornell University libraries, materials for the bibliography were obtained from three other sources. Letters asking for copies or abstracts of in-house studies of fraternities were sent to the 160 colleges and universities with fairly extensive fraternity systems. Although the response rate to the letter was not high (approximately twenty per cent), several studies were obtained in this way. Also, one of the drafting authors visited the headquarters of the National Interfraternity Conference. Several items included in the bibliography were obtained from their files. Finally, the files of Professor Paul P. Van Riper, former chairman of the Commission on Fraternity Research of the National Interfraternity Conference, were examined. A number of studies included in the bibliography were obtained from this source.

This bibliography of 166 items includes empirical research studies in which either fraternity membership is a variable or the sample used includes fraternity members. In cases where there was some question about an item being an "empirical" study, it was usually included if it contained some sort of "hard" data. Out bibliography does not include master's theses and it contains only a few unpublished reports. Also, for the most part, the items included are limited to those that were available or traceable through the Cornell University libraries. For listing of additional studies on fraternities, and for studies on sororities, the reader is referred to The Impact of College on Students by Kenneth A. Feldman and Theodore M. Newcomb (see item 1-17). The differences between our bibliography and two other bibliographies relating to fraternities--those by Feldman and Newcomb and by Erwin Theobold--are noted under items 1-17 and 9-3, respectively.

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September 1970

1. FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP AND ACADEMIC ABILITY AND PERFORMANCE
(see also items under sections 7 and 8)

1-1 Alfert, Elizabeth
"Housing Selection, Need Satisfaction, and Dropout From College," PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, vol. 19, no. 1, August 1966, pp. 183-186.

The frequency of dropping out of college was examined in relation to the type of housing selected by freshman students at the University of California at Berkeley. A sample of 153 students was chosen so as to represent a wide range of personality types, as measured by the Impulse Expression Scale and the Social Maturity Scale. Results over a 3 year period indicate that dropping out was related to the living situation. The dropout rate for fraternity members was in the middle range. No relationship was found between academic aptitude and the dropout rate.

1-2 Bauer, E. Jackson
"Student Peer Groups and Academic Development," COLLEGE STUDENT SURVEY, vol. 1, no. 1, First Quarter, 1967, pp. 22-31.

Data for this study primarily came from interviews with a sample of 116 undergraduates who entered the University of Kansas in 1959. Additional information was obtained from autobiographies, participant-observer reports, and university records. An elite of fraternity and sorority members was found to dominate student life at the university. The author concludes that this dominant structure of student life, which implicitly reinforced elitism and discrimination, worked at cross-purposes with the formal objectives of the university.

1-3 Bechtel, David S.
RESEARCH OF DAVID S. BECHTEL ON FRATERNITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. Office of Student Programs and Services, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, Illinois, 1967-1968, mimeo.

This volume contains a series of reports on fraternities at the University of Illinois covering the areas of scholarship, pledge education, rush, alumni relations, and fraternity success. Data were obtained through structured personal interviews with the 57 fraternity presidents at the university. Data on each of the 57 fraternities is presented.

1-4 Becker, Howard S., Blanche Geer, and Everett C. Hughes
MAKING THE GRADE: THE ACADEMIC SIDE OF COLLEGE LIFE. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1968. 150 pp.

Data for this study of the perspectives students develop toward academic work consist of the field notes of four participant observers who spent one or two years working with students at the University of Kansas. Many quotations from these field notes are provided in the study. The influence of different types of living groups, including fraternities, on students' attitudes toward the academic side of college life is discussed. Specifically examined are the actions fraternities take in order to get higher grades for their members.

1-5 Biggs, Donald A. and Sara K. Biggs
"A Look at Fraternity Scholarship," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 2, no. 3, March 1961, pp. 16-18.

To ascertain the effectiveness of fraternity scholarship improvement programs, the scholarship ranks of 61 national social fraternities in the year 1952 were compared with their ranks in 1957. The fraternities were divided into five groups according to percentage of scholarship rank improvement. It was found that smaller fraternities--those with 35 or fewer chapters--improved more in scholarship than did larger fraternities and that there was more variability in the rank improvement of larger fraternities.

1-6 Bradshaw, H. L. and R. Kahoe
"Differential Effects of Fraternity and Sorority Membership Upon Academically Promising Students," THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, vol. 61, no. 2, October 1967, pp. 62-64.

A sample of Greek and non-Greek Ohio University freshmen, 167 women and 101 men, were studied over a four year period with respect to the effects of fraternity or sorority membership on scholastic achievement as measured by grade point averages (G.P.A.'s) of students who demonstrated academic promise during their freshman year. Men who joined a fraternity declined from a statistically significant higher mean G.P.A. the first semester to a statistically significant lower mean G.P.A. the second semester. During the same period men who did not join a fraternity continued to maintain academic superiority.

1-7 Bryson, F. W.
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DEFERRED RUSH AND PLEDGING ON A GROUP OF FRESHMEN AT SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1965. 75 pp.

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of deferred rush and pledging on a group of freshmen at Southern Methodist University. Two samples of 125 freshmen from 1962 and 1963 were selected with 60 males and 65 females in each

sample. The two groups were analyzed in terms of SAT scores, converted high school rank, sex, and general course of study as well as year-end data on academic performance, drop out rate, incidence of psychosomatic illness, and extent of personal counseling. On the basis of obtained data it was concluded that the plan for deferred rush did not improve the academic performance of students, and may have negatively affected that performance.

Doctoral dissertation, North Texas State University, 1964. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 25, no. 8, February 1965, p. 4487.

1-8 Buckner, Donald R.
"A Comparison of the Scholarship of Freshman Fraternity Pledges and Residence Hall Men," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 13, no. 1, October 1961, pp. 20-24.

A study of the differential effects of fraternity and residence hall living environments on first semester college achievement of male freshman students at the University of Missouri. Groups of 216 fraternity pledges and 266 residence hall men were divided into five ability subgroups based on high school grades and scholastic aptitude test scores. First semester mean grade-point averages were compared for each ability subgroup. No significant differences were found between the first semester achievement of the fraternity pledge group and the residence hall group.

1-9 Butler, William R.
"Factors Associated with Scholastic Achievement in High and Low Achieving Fraternities," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 38, no. 2, October 1959, pp. 134-141.

A study of factors associated with scholastic achievement in three high and three low achieving fraternities at the University of Kansas. Data were obtained from semi-structured interviews with 46 members of the six fraternities. The interviews were analyzed in the following areas: selection of the pledge, routine of the pledge, pledge-active relationships, controlling behavior of pledges, and satisfaction of individual needs. Generalizations concerning relationships between certain environmental conditions and scholastic achievement are made.

1-10 Christie, Oscar D.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPES OF HOUSING AVAILABLE AT KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AND SELECTED ACADEMIC AND BEHAVIORAL FACTORS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1969. 197 pp.

This study analyzes the relationship between the type of housing in which freshmen students lived at Kansas State Teachers College during the academic year 1966-1967 and selected factors concerning student behavior and education.

Variables related to type of housing include rank in high school graduating class, size of high school, academic probation, discipline, counseling, grade point average, financial aid, and persistence.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Arkansas, 1969. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 30, no. 2, August 1969, p. 577-A.

1-11 Crookston, Burns B.
"Academic Performance of Fraternity Pledges," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 1, no. 4, June 1960, pp. 19-22.

A study at the University of Utah to determine whether first quarter academic performance of fraternity freshman pledges differed significantly from that of nonfraternity freshmen. An experimental group of all preschool pledges was matched with a control group of entering freshmen by college of enrollment and by predicted grade point average for the fall quarter of 1958. It was found that there was no significant difference in performance of the two groups in relation to prediction and that there was no difference in the mean credit hours taken by the two groups.

1-12 Crookston, Burns B.
"Selectivity as a Factor in Fraternity Scholastic Achievement," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 40, no. 4, December 1961, pp. 355-357.

In this study scholastic achievement in two high achieving and two low achieving fraternities was compared, with predicted achievement controlled. Data came from university records. High achieving fraternities were found to pledge better potential achievers, but these higher ability pledges were also found to achieve better in relation to prediction than did pledges of the low achieving fraternities.

1-13 Curris, Constantine W.
THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF FRATERNITY PLEDGES. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1967.

This study was conducted at the University of Kentucky during the spring of 1966. It was designed to measure the academic performance of freshman pledges and to determine what relationships exist between academic achievement and aptitude, personality and peer influence variables. Data came from interviews and from personality tests and questionnaires administered to groups of pledging and non-pledging students. Academic and personality differences were found between pledges and independents and between members of high achieving and low achieving fraternities.

1-14 Diener, Charles L.
A COMPARISON OF OVER-ACHIEVING AND UNDER-ACHIEVING STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1957. 67 pp.

This study attempted to identify significantly different characteristics in certain areas between over-achieving and under-achieving college students. Subjects studied were 74 over-achieving and 64 under-achieving sophomores, juniors, and seniors at the University of Arkansas. Over-achievers tended to reside in dormitories, while under-achievers tended to reside in fraternities. Other differences between the two groups are examined.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Arkansas, 1957. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 17, no. 8, August 1957, p. 1692.

1-15 Dollar, Robert J.
A STUDY OF CERTAIN PSYCHOSOCIAL DIFFERENCES AMONG FRATERNITY AND OFF-CAMPUS FRESHMAN MEN AT OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1964. 101 pp.

A random sample of 48 men from each of three groups--those living in dormitories, fraternities, and off-campus housing--was administered an interpersonal values survey, a temperament survey, and a study habits survey. Information was also obtained on the grade point average, academic aptitude, and socio-economic background of each member of the sample. Differences were found between the subsamples, particularly between the off-campus and fraternity groups. The fraternity group seemed to have the greatest potential for academic success and persistence in higher education.

Doctoral dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1963. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 25, no. 2, August 1964, p. 961.

1-16 Eckland, Bruce K.
"A Source of Error in College Attrition Studies," SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, vol. 38, no. 1, Fall 1964, pp. 60-72.

Data for this study of predictors of college graduation came from university records and from questionnaires returned by 1,180 former University of Illinois students. The academic careers of the students over a ten year period were examined. The general finding of the study is that factors associated with a student's early attrition from college may have little connection with his later academic career. Students who resided in a fraternity were much less likely than others to become a dropout, although the dropout who was most likely to return to college and graduate did not reside in a fraternity.

1-17 Feldman, Kenneth A. and Theodore M. Newcomb
THE IMPACT OF COLLEGE ON STUDENTS. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass Inc., 1969. Volume 1, 474 pp.; Volume 2, 171 pp.

In the first volume of this set an attempt is made to assess the empirical evidence about the orientations and characteristics of American college students, as their colleges have influenced them. One chapter reviews research of the past four decades relating to the impact of residence groupings on college students. In a subsection of this chapter, both published and unpublished research on fraternities and sororities is considered. The bibliography of Volume 1 contains many research studies on fraternities. While this bibliography is neither classified nor annotated, it is quite comprehensive and includes a number of studies (primarily unpublished research and masters' theses) not listed in the present bibliography. In Volume 2 short summaries of selected studies are presented. One section summarizes studies comparing academic achievement of students in various residence groupings. Again, some studies are listed which are not included in our bibliography.

1-18 Grant, Ardyce M.
STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AS INFLUENCED BY ON-CAMPUS AND OFF-CAMPUS RESIDENCE. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1968. 121 pp.

To determine the relationship between university housing and academic achievement, data were obtained from university records on a sample of 164 students selected from four housing groups--fraternity-sorority, residence hall, cooperative and an off-campus group. No significant relationship between academic achievement and housing was found. The relationship of age, previous year's grade-point average, and intelligence to academic achievement are also discussed.

Doctoral dissertation, Oregon State University, 1968. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 29, no. 4, October 1968, p. 1104-A.

1-19 Griffeth, Paul L.
TYPE OF RESIDENCE AS A FACTOR IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1959. 161 pp.

A study of 514 male and 293 female freshmen entering the State University of Iowa in September 1953 and who were graduated in 1957. Cumulative grade point averages and background data on the sample were obtained from university records. The effect of different types of college residence on academic achievement, when controlled for student differences in high school grade point average and percentile rank on placement tests, is discussed.

Doctoral dissertation, State University of Iowa, 1958. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 19, no. 7, January 1958, p. 1617.

1-20 Iffert, Robert E.
RETENTION AND WITHDRAWAL OF COLLEGE STUDENTS. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1958 Bulletin Series, No. 1, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958. 177 pp.
The purpose of this study was to investigate the extent and character of retention, transfer, and withdrawl of undergraduate students from a representative group of post secondary institutions. The study covered 147 institutions of higher education in 46 states and the District of Columbia and included a sample of 8000 students. It was found that students who were members or pledges of fraternities or sororities had better persistence records and graduation rates in the institutions of first registration than did nonmembers. Similarly, institutions having local or national social fraternities and sororities also had lower withdrawal rates than institutions without such organizations.

1-21 Kalish, Richard A.
"Survey of Student Attitudes Toward Campus Activities at the University of Hawaii," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 39, no. 4, December 1960, pp. 292-299.
See item 6-4.

1-22 Kamens, D. H.
FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP AND COLLEGE DROPOUT IN DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS. Paper read at American Sociological Association, San Francisco, August 1967.
Data on 1,665 students at 99 colleges provided information for studying student dropout and fraternity membership as indications of fraternities' control over what is considered success or failure as a student. Additional information was provided by student questionnaires and university records on dropouts. A measure of the quality of the institution was also obtained for each college. The findings relate high school grades, fraternity membership, likelihood of dropout, and quality of the institution.
Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 3, no. 2, Winter 1968, p. 218.

1-23 McQuilkin, Paul R.
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF GROUP FACTORS ON FRATERNITY PLEDGE CLASS ALLOCATION OF TIME AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1970. 136 pp.
Data for this study of 395 first quarter freshman fraternity pledges at Iowa State University came from questionnaires administered to the pledges at the beginning and end of a ten week period, and a self-reporting time allocation form kept by the pledges. Findings of the study

concern why freshmen pledge fraternities, how freshmen evaluated fraternities before and after ten weeks, how pledges spent their time for 70 consecutive days, and how the fraternity experience affected the pledge classes' grades. The author found that study time was not significantly related to academic achievement.

Doctoral dissertation, Iowa State University, 1969. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International, vol. 30, no. 11, May 1970, p. 4732-A.

1-24 Magoon, Thomas M. and Martha J. Maxwell
"Demographic Differences Between High and Low Achieving University Students," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 6, no. 6, November 1965, pp. 367-373.

A comparison of two groups of students at the University of Maryland: a sample of 287 students earning a grade-point average of 3.5 or higher on a 4-point scale during the fall semester of 1959-1960 and a sample of 225 students who had been academically dismissed or placed on probation for low grades during the same semester. University records showed that nineteen per cent of the failing arts and sciences males resided in fraternities compared with one per cent of the high achieving arts and sciences males.

1-25 Matson, Robert E.
A STUDY OF ACADEMIC POTENTIAL AND ACHIEVEMENT IN PRESTIGE RATED FRATERNITY GROUPS AS COMPARED WITH DORMITORY RESIDENTS AND OFF-CAMPUS STUDENTS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1961. 153 pp.

This study was concerned with the academic potential and achievement of various housing groups at Indiana University. The author studied three groups of ten fraternities each, ranked according to their local prestige, a residence hall group, and an off-campus group. The sample used consisted of 1,181 male freshmen who entered in the fall of 1954. Significant differences in academic potential and achievement were found to exist between the student groups studied.

Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1961. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 22, no. 3, September 1961, p. 782.

1-26 Pennsylvania State University
REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT: FRATERNITIES AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY. Pennsylvania State University, Fall 1969. 42 pp.

This report contains data on fraternity scholarship, fraternity membership, pledge retention, and the financial status of fraternities at Pennsylvania State University.

1-27 Pridy, Sanford W.
COMPARISON OF CERTAIN QUALITIES OF FALL "RUSH" WEEK PARTICIPANTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, 1956-1959. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1961. 301 pp.

The purpose of this study was to determine the educational consequences of a student's failure to pledge a sorority or fraternity. The sample in the study included 237 pledged and 237 not pledged students. Data were obtained from the Admissions Office and the Dean of Students Office of the University of Missouri and from information blanks submitted to parents of the unpledged students. The students were matched according to sex, quintile rank in high school graduating class, quintile rank on the Ohio State University Psychological Test, and division of enrollment. Certain background and other differences between pledged and not pledged students and the attitudes of parents of the not pledged students toward fraternities and sororities are discussed.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri, 1961. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 22, no. 10, April 1961, p. 3473.

1-28 Prusok, Ralph E.
"College Students Residence and Academic Achievement," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 5, no. 3, March 1964, pp. 180-184.

This study found no statistically significant differences among the mean adjusted first semester grade point averages for male freshmen living in four types of housing at the State University of Iowa: fraternities, residence halls, living at home, and off campus. There was also no statistically significant differences among pledge classes of the 19 S.U.I. fraternities, even when separated into groups according to the adjudged excellence of chapter scholarship programs.

1-29 Rhodes, James A.
SELECTED FACTORS RELATED TO THE SCHOLARSHIP OF UNDERGRADUATE MEN LIVING IN FRATERNITY HOUSES AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1969. 205 pp.

This study used samples of 1966 freshman members of ten high achieving and ten low achieving fraternities (n=140); 1966 freshmen living in residence halls after their freshman year, who were individually matched by college and grade point average with the fraternity sample; and 1965 freshman members of the high and low achieving fraternities (n=202). Data were obtained from academic records,

from administration of the Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes and the College and University Environment Scales to the 1966 freshmen, and from interviews with fraternity officers. It was concluded that the fraternities, particularly the low achieving ones, exerted negative influences on the academic achievement of their members which were not similarly experienced by residence hall students.

Doctoral dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1968. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International, vol. 30, no. 3, September 1969, p. 1081-A.

1-30 Sherron, Ronald H.

A STUDY OF ACADEMIC AND NONACADEMIC PREDICTORS AND CRITERIA OF SUCCESS AMONG THE MOREHEAD SCHOLARS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1970. 115 pp.

A study of the relationship and differences that exist between selected personality, demographic, and intellective variables among 267 Morehead Scholars--the entire classes from 1965 to 1970--at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Those scholars who joined a social fraternity had significantly higher mean freshman cumulative grade point averages than the group that did not join a social fraternity.

Doctoral dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1969. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International, vol. 50, no. 8, February 1970, p. 3287-A.

1-31 Smith, Leland

"Significant Differences Between High-Ability Achieving and Nonachieving College Freshmen as Revealed by Interview Data," THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, vol. 59, no. 1, September 1965, pp. 10-12.

For this study at the University of Kentucky 31 nonachievers and 32 achievers (determined by grade point average) of high academic potential (as measured by the College Qualifications Tests) were interviewed in depth regarding their psycho-social backgrounds. Achievers were found to participate in a greater variety of extracurricular activities and were more active in fraternity affairs than were nonachievers.

1-32 Smoke, E. Eileen

A COMPARISON OF THE GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES OF THE CLASS OF 1951 AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1955. 169 pp.

A one-third sample of students enrolled at Indiana University in 1947 was studied to determine whether characteristics of students who graduated differed from characteristics of students who withdrew before graduating.

Information on the 635 students was obtained from university records. Differences were significant on nine quantitative characteristics. Fraternity or sorority membership had considerable influence on the possibility of a student pursuing his curriculum to completion.

Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1955. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 15, no. 12, December 1955, p. 2445.

1-33 Warman, Roy E.

"Pledges View of Fraternity Effect on Scholarship," THE FRATERNITY MONTH, vol. 30, no. 1, October 1962, pp. 30-32.

For this study a questionnaire and the Brown-Holtzman Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes were administered during the first weeks of the 1960-61 academic year to the pledges of 32 Iowa State University social fraternities. Data were obtained on 209 pledges and 79 individuals who were depledged. The author found that over a period of a two-quarter pledgeship, grades received were less than pledges expected, study time was less, and the effect of the fraternity on scholarship was seen as much less positive than expected.

1-34 Warwick, Charles E.

RELATIONSHIP OF SCHOLASTIC ASPIRATION AND GROUP COHESIVENESS TO THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF MALE FRESHMEN AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1962. 78 pp.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not the factors of group cohesiveness and scholastic aspiration are related to the academic achievement of male freshmen at Cornell University. The population studied was the 1,163 Cornell freshmen of the class of 1960-1961; 736 were pledges representing 59 groups and 426 were independents representing 29 groups. The study group was administered Worell's Scholastic Aspiration Test and Brown's Looking at Groups, which measure aspiration and cohesiveness respectively. The study shows that a slight positive relationship exists between aspiration and academic performance, but a stronger negative relationship exists between high cohesiveness and scholastic achievement.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois, 1962. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 23, no. 2, August 1962, p. 516.

1-35 Wellington, John A.
FACTORS RELATED TO THE ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF RESIDENT FRESHMAN MEN AT A MIDWESTERN LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1952-1953. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1956. 189 pp.

A sample of 86 resident freshman men were classified according to success in college. Data were obtained from college records, questionnaires, and interviews. The academically most successful men, compared with the academically most unsuccessful men, were significantly less likely to be members of a national or social fraternity. A number of other factors were found to be related to academic success in college.

Doctoral dissertation, Northwestern University, 1955. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 16, no. 1, January 1956, p. 69.

1-36 Willingham, Warren W.
"College Performance of Fraternity Members and Independent Students," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 41, no. 1, September 1962, pp. 29-31.

This study of the academic records of 1,161 students who entered the Georgia Institute of Technology in the fall of 1959 found that the freshman attrition rate for fraternity members (N=494) was lower than that for independent students. The over-all freshman grade point average was higher for fraternity members than for independent students, both absolutely and when corrected for differences in academic ability between the two groups. Information on a representative sample of seniors showed no difference between corrected four year grade point averages of fraternity members and independent students.

2. SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF FRATERNITY MEMBERS

a. Social Attitudes and Values (see also items under sections 6, 7, and 8)

2-1 Ary, Donald and Thomas Weakley
RELATIVE RANKINGS OF THE VALUES OF FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP AS PERCEIVED BY MEMBERS. Executive Office, Phi Kappa Theta Fraternity, Worcester, Massachusetts, n.d. 6 pp.

For this study members of 13 of the 33 fraternities on the Indiana University Bloomington campus were given a questionnaire asking them to rank the 17 values of fraternity membership listed by the National Interfraternity Conference. Learning to get along well with one's peers and encouragement of scholarship were regarded as the most important values by the 427 fraternity members who completed the questionnaires. The ranking of values varied little among subgroups of the sample.

2-2 Bohrnstedt, George W.
"Conservatism, Authoritarianism, and Religiosity of Fraternity Pledges," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 10, no. 1, January 1969, pp. 36-43.

In the fall of 1964, 1,966 (84 per cent) responses from a mail questionnaire to all incoming freshmen on the campus of a large Midwestern state university were received. The questionnaires were designed to measure personality traits, personal values, student orientations and attitudes about work, as well as obtain background data. The measures included political and economic conservatism, authoritarianiam, and religiosity. Differences between students who were rushed and pledged (145), rushed and not pledged (245), and not rushed (1,576) are discussed.

2-3 Bohrnstedt, George W.
SOCIAL MOBILITY ASPIRATIONS AND FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP. Paper read at American Sociological Association, San Francisco, August 1967.

Freshmen who entered a large Midwestern state university were sent a mail questionnaire concerning social mobility aspirations and social class backgrounds. 1,966 or 87 per cent of the freshman males returned questionnaires. Through university records and the Interfraternity Association pledges were identified and examined with respect to the measures of social mobility: degree of importance attached to getting ahead, expected peak earnings, and status values.

Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 4, 1968/1969, p. 167.

2-4 Eberly, Charles G.
"The Influence of the Fraternity Ritual," COLLEGE STUDENT SURVEY, vol. 1, no. 1, Spring 1967, pp. 9-10.
A 150-item questionnaire containing 22 items concerning fraternity ritual was completed by 74 per cent of a chapter at a large Eastern private university, 66 per cent of a chapter at a large Midwestern public university, and 69 per cent of the national officers of the same fraternity. The opinions of the three groups are compared.

2-5 Elton, C. F. and H. A. Rose
"Brothers Under the Pin," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 46, no. 8, April 1968, pp. 794-796.
A sample of all active members and pledges in the eight largest fraternities on the University of Kentucky campus was selected in 1965. Five Omnibus Personality Inventory factor scores were obtained from an orientation test given to incoming freshmen. The Inventory factors were: Tolerance and Autonomy, Suppression-Repression, Masculine Role, Scholarly Orientation, and Social Introversion. Personality factors and factor patterns did not discriminate between pledges of different fraternities, members of other houses, or within the houses.

2-6 Miller, Norman
SOCIAL CLASS AND VALUE DIFFERENCES AMONG AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1958. 251 pp.
A study of social class differences among college students with respect to class identification and attitudes toward civil rights, organized labor, and political-economic issues. Data for the study came from self-administered questionnaires given to 4,585 male college students from 11 American colleges and universities. The author found that non-fraternity members were more likely to be pro-civil rights and pro-labor than fraternity members.
Doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, 1958. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 19, no. 3, September 1958, p. 593.

2-7 Prusok, Ralph E.
ATTITUDE SIMILARITY AND SOLIDARITY IN COLLEGE PEER GROUPS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1964. 196 pp.
The purpose of this study was to examine factors affecting the holding power of college peer groups. The sample used in the study included the pledges and established

members of 19 fraternities at the State University of Iowa in the fall of 1962. The students were administered an attitude instrument developed by Van Riper measuring favorableness of attitude, homogeneity of attitudes, and consonance of individual attitudes. No significant relationship was found between measures of attitude similarity and measures of solidarity in the fraternities.

Doctoral dissertation, State University of Iowa, 1964. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 25, no. 4, October 1964, p. 2352.

2-8 Scott, William A.
"Personal Values in Fraternities and Sororities," JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN DEANS AND COUNSELORS, vol. 28, Summer 1965, pp. 187-192.

In this study of ten fraternities and sororities at the University of Colorado it was found that changes in the values of the pledges over a year differed little from value changes in independent freshmen. Compared with independents, pledges tended initially to place higher values on group loyalty and on social skills (but lower value on independence). However, these values were not enhanced by continued membership in the fraternity or sorority. Active members who dropped out placed a high value on independence.

2-9 Scott, William A.
VALUES AND ORGANIZATIONS. Chicago, Rand McNally and Co., 1965. 290 pp.

This book reports on research conducted in ten fraternities and sororities at the University of Colorado. The study was "a longitudinal investigation, over a one-year period, aimed at discovering how personal values enter into various organizational processes." Two specific concerns of the study were the nature and function of morality and how an individual comes to take part in a pre-established group. Data were from various value scales and sociometric instruments administered to the subjects studied.

2-10 Van Riper, Paul P.
SOME EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF FRATERNITY LIFE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1959-60. Ithaca, New York, The Cornell Fraternities Research Committee of the Cornell Association of Resident Fraternity Advisers, January 1961.

The purpose of this study was to survey the attitudes and opinions of Cornell fraternity men and faculty members concerning the educational and social aspects of fraternity living. Data were obtained through two questionnaires

administered to fraternity members, a questionnaire sent to faculty members, and group interviews with fraternity members. Findings concern attitudes toward fraternities and other types of student living, the educational and social roles of fraternities, views on deferred rushing, and problems of fraternities.

2-11 Wallace, Walter
"Student Culture Research: Application and Implications for Structure and Continuity in the Liberal Arts College," NASPA, vol. 5, no. 2, October 1967, pp. 149-154.
In this 1960 study of student culture in a small liberal arts college the degree of influence attitudes of friends had upon academic achievement was measured. The effect of fraternities on members' interest in getting good grades and in graduate study is discussed.

2-12 Wenkert, Robert and Hanan C. Selvin
"School Spirit in the Context of a Liberal Education," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 10, no. 2, Fall 1962, pp. 156-168.
Data for this study of the correlates and consequences of school spirit came from questionnaires administered in December 1957 to a sample (n=894) of students at the University of California at Berkeley. Greek houses were found to have the highest rate of support for school spirit and unorganized groups the lowest. The authors conclude that the collegiate subculture is not necessarily detrimental to academic work.

2-13 Willerman, Ben
"Changing Attitudes of Fraternity Members Toward University Control," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 37, no. 8, April 1959, pp. 542-550.
A repeat of an experiment at the University of Minnesota to determine whether the attitudes of college fraternity members toward university control over student activities could be modified. Six of the eleven fraternities most opposed to university regulations received an experimental treatment consisting of a discussion with a university staff member on the necessity for having university controls. The other five fraternities served as a control group. The effect of the discussions was determined by comparing responses to a questionnaire given to the fraternity members one month prior to and two weeks after the discussions. Significant increases in acceptance of the university administration as an authority, but not of specific university regulations, occurred.

b. Fraternities and Minority Groups

2-14 Allen, Dean A.
"History of the Undergraduate Social Clubs at Princeton," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 2, no. 3, January 1955, pp. 160-165.
This article contrasts fraternities and the undergraduate social clubs at Princeton University. In reviewing the history of these organizations, particular attention is paid to efforts to promote a "full membership" policy of admissions.

2-15 Engel, Gerald
"Some College Students' Responses Concerning Negroes of Differing Religious Background," THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 74, Second Half, 1968, pp. 275-283.
A study to determine whether religious identification makes Negroes acceptable to white subjects. A questionnaire was administered to 161 white undergraduate class members, 194 members of ten religious foundations, and 110 members of four fraternities and sororities. It was found that Negroes were more readily accepted by whites with whom they shared the same religion. Fraternity members were less accepting of Negroes than were members of religious groups or white class subjects.

2-16 Gist, Noel P.
"Fraternal Membership Policies and Minority Groups: The Case of Missouri University," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 2, no. 3, January 1955, pp. 165-172.
Data for this study were obtained through focussed interviews with an informal sample of student members of campus organizations at the University of Missouri. The interviews were conducted by members of a class in racial and cultural relations. Attitudes of fraternity members toward Negro, Jewish, and foreign students are discussed.

2-17 Hartmann, Charles J., Jr.
"Fraternities: Equal Protection Under the Fourteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Act of 1964," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 6, no. 6, November 1965, pp. 348-358.
This article examines the question of whether discriminatory membership clauses in the constitutions of fraternities that are located in institutions which receive federal and state tax revenues violate the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and/or the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

2-18 Kapos, Andrew
SOME INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP DETERMINANTS OF FRATERNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS OF CERTAIN MINORITY GROUPS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1953. 205 pp.

A study of the dynamics of membership attitudes towards admitting or excluding Jews, Negroes, and Orientals from fraternities. The study is based on an attitude survey conducted in 30 white gentile fraternities at the University of Michigan. Individual, sociological, and cultural variables which contribute to member attitudes on minority admission are discussed.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Michigan, 1953. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 13, no. 3, June 1953, p. 446.

2-19 Lawrence, Charles R.
"Movements for the Abolition of Fraternity Segregation at Thirty-Three Colleges," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 2, no. 3, January 1955, pp. 140-153.

Data for this article are from a study of minority group integration in 33 colleges. The history of some movements to abolish fraternity segregation at these colleges is reviewed in the article.

2-20 Lee, Alfred M.
FRATERNITIES WITHOUT BROTHERHOOD. Boston, The Beacon Press, 1955. 159 pp.

Existing racial and religious discrimination and efforts to comat it in American college social fraternities and sororities are discussed in this book. Fraternity publications and private correspondence are among the information sources used.

2-21 Rose, Ian C.
"Group Standards Concerning the Admission of Jews to Fraternities at the University of Michigan," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 2, no. 3, January 1955, pp. 133-140.

This article reports on research conducted by the Research Center for Group Dynamics in cooperation with the Interfraternity Council at the University of Michigan. The research, some of which is reported in a doctoral dissertation by Andrew Kapos, concerns fraternity attitudes toward minority groups. Using a questionnaire survey of fraternity members, it was found that although there was considerable uniformity in perceiving fraternities as exclusionist, there was little evidence of group standards about the admission of Jews.

2-22 Segal, Bernard E.
"Fraternities, Social Distance, and Anti-Semitism Among Jewish and Non-Jewish Undergraduates," SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, vol. 38, no. 3, Spring 1965, pp. 251-264.
This is a study of the social characteristics of Jewish and non-Jewish fraternity members and independents. Data for the study came from questionnaires administered to samples of Jewish (n=60) and non-Jewish (n=67) students in a four-year residential liberal arts college. The questionnaires contained instruments measuring social distance and attitude toward Jews. Differences among Jewish and non-Jewish fraternity men and independent men in the following areas are discussed: father's income and education, athletic participation, academic performance, dissatisfaction with various aspects of the college experience, and interethnic attitudes.

2-23 Stember, Charles H.
EDUCATION AND ATTITUDE CHANGE: THE EFFECT OF SCHOOLING ON PREJUDICE AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS. New York, Institute of Human Relations Press, 1961. 182 pp.
This study of the effect of education on prejudice utilized data from a number of Gallup Poll and National Opinion Research Center surveys, in addition to other studies of prejudice. In one section of the study the influence of fraternity membership on student attitudes toward Jews and Negroes is examined. It is concluded that the fraternity system tends to select those who are initially more prejudiced, but that the effect of college in reducing prejudice seems as great among fraternity members as among others.

2-24 Whitney, Vincent H.
"Fraternities at Brown University," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 2, no. 3, January 1955, pp. 153-159.
The history of fraternities at Brown University is reviewed in this article. Specific attention is paid to segregation and integration of minority groups in the fraternities. Some data is presented.

2-25 Young, Robert K., Gerald Clore, and Wayne H. Holtzman
"Further Change in Attitude Toward the Negro in a Southern University," in PERSONALITY RESEARCH: A BOOK OF READINGS, ed. by Donn Byrne and Marshall L. Hamilton. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966, pp. 212-219.
For this study a four per cent random sample of undergraduate students at the University of Texas were given a 90-item attitude questionnaire, which included a 26-item

Desegregation scale. Responses (n=578) were compared with those obtained in two similar studies conducted in 1955 and 1958. The attitude of the undergraduate student body toward the Negro was found to be much more positive in 1964 than it was in 1958. However, the mean attitude score of men and women affiliated with fraternities and sororities had remained essentially unchanged over the ten year period of the surveys.

c. Dating and Sexual Behavior

2-26 Blood, Robert O., Jr.
"Uniformities and Diversities in Campus Dating Preferences," MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING, vol. 18, no. 1, February 1956, pp. 37-45.

Data for this study of student attitudes regarding campus dating came from a questionnaire administered in 1952-53 to a random sample (n=306) of students at the University of Michigan. Significant differences between independent students and fraternity-sorority members in perceived campus norms and in personal preferences regarding casual dating were found. The author suggests that affiliated students compose a special social world with a partly distinctive set of values.

2-27 Clayton, Richard B.
"Religious Orthodoxy and Premarital Sex," SOCIAL FORCES, vol. 47, no. 4, June 1969, pp. 469-478.

A total of 887 single undergraduate students (48 per cent male) who were enrolled in the spring of 1967 at a small, church-related, liberal arts university in Florida returned usable questionnaires regarding sexual behavior, religious affiliation and commitment, and fraternity or sorority status. Evidence is presented indicating that for the members of fraternities and sororities, religious orthodoxy (measured by a six-item Likert-type scale) is not operative as a restraining factor in premarital intercourse. Fraternity status was found to be associated with higher rates of premarital intercourse, regardless of religious orthodoxy.

2-28 Larson, R. F. and G. R. Leslie
"Prestige Influences in Serious Dating Relationships of University Students," SOCIAL FORCES, vol. 47, no. 2, December 1968, pp. 195-202.

A sample of 50 affiliated men from 25 fraternities and 44 women from 11 sororities at an American University was selected to test for the existence and effect of a status

hierarchy on serious dating relationships of university students. The interviewees selected, who had reputations as recognized Greek leaders, ranked according to status two sets of index cards bearing the names of the fraternities and sororities. Men from higher ranking fraternities were more likely to be involved with women from higher ranking sororities.

2-29 Pang, Henry and Linda Jo Frost
"College Couples on the Caring Relationship Inventory," PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, vol. 22, no. 3, June 1968, p. 956.
This study examines differences in attitudes among undergraduate college couples who belong to Greek or independent groups and who are going steady or are engaged. The Caring Relationship Inventory measuring affection, friendship, eros, empathy, and self-love, was administered to ten engaged couples (five Greek and five independent) and to ten steady couples (five Greek and five independent). Engaged couples appeared to have a more intense relationship than steady couples. Some differences in satisfaction between Greek and independent couples were noted.

2-30 Reiss, Ira L.
"Social Class and Campus Dating," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 13, no. 2, Fall 1965, pp. 193-205.
A study of campus dating at a coeducational liberal arts college in Virginia. Through interviews information was obtained on "serious" dating relationships of members of Greek organizations. A random sample of all single students completed questionnaires ranking the 19 fraternities and sororities with respect to prestige. It was found that men in high-ranked fraternities did their serious dating with women in high-ranked sororities and to only a slight extent with other sorority women, independent women, or nonstudents. Men in low-ranked fraternities tended to date independent women much more than sorority women or nonstudents.

2-31 Rogers, Everett M. and A. Eugene Havens
"Prestige Rating and Mate Selection on a College Campus," MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIVING, vol. 22, no. 1, February 1960, pp. 55-59.
Data for this study of the importance of prestige rating in the mate selection of college students came from a questionnaire mailed to a random sample of 820 Iowa State College students and a prestige rating of campus organizations by a panel of 11 undergraduate judges. It

was found that students follow prestige lines at all stages of the mate selection process--dating, pinning, and engagement. Thus, members of high prestige sororities were most likely to become pinned or engaged to members of high prestige fraternities.

2-32 Valdes, D. M. and N. C. Stoddard
THE RATING-DATING COMPLEX: A REEXAMINATION. Paper read at Ohio Valley Sociological Society, University of Notre Dame, April 1967.

Fraternal organizations at a small private college with a homogeneous student body were studied. Although the college administration attempted to maintain equal standing within the fraternal subculture by limiting membership and forcing early rushing activities, a group rating of organizations existed. Dating could be predicted by fraternity and sorority membership.

Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 3, no. 1, Fall 1967, p. 71.

2-33 Wise, W. E.
THE INFLUENCE OF THE GREEK-LETTER SOCIAL FRATERNITY SYSTEM AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ON CERTAIN STUDENT ATTITUDES, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND KNOWLEDGE. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1964. 165 pp.

This study reviews the extent to which peers operate as referents in guiding the sexual behavior of college students. The sample used in the study contained 93 single undergraduate students enrolled in sociology classes at a Midwestern university. Subjects in the sample were administered a background questionnaire to determine their sexual behavior, age, sex, year in school, fraternal affiliation, father's education, religious affiliation, church attendance, and dating status. The data obtained suggests that the sexual behavior of students tends to be consistent with the standards and behavior of peer referents.

Doctoral dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1963. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 25, no. 2, August 1964, p. 952.

d. Drugs and Alcohol Use

2-34 Burkett, Steven R.
INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON COLLEGE DRINKERS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1969. 233 pp.

A study of deviance and conformity in the drinking behavior of 15 fraternity pledge classes. Over a period of six months two questionnaires were administered to the groups. Respondents were asked to indicate the degree of approval-disapproval they would feel toward various examples of drinking behavior. Self-report data were utilized to determine actual drinking behavior.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Oregon, 1968. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 30, no. 2. August 1969, p. 822-A.

2-35 Campbell, Ernest Q.
"The Internalization of Moral Norms," SOCIOMETRY, vol. 27, no. 4, December 1964, pp. 391-412.

Data for this study of social norms came from questionnaires administered in the spring of 1961 to seniors in 61 high schools in ten North Carolina counties. Approximately 1,575 of the students who subsequently attended college completed a second questionnaire one year later. Most of the questions focused on the drinking behavior of the respondents, their attitude toward alcohol as a social object, and the expectations of peers and parents regarding the use of alcohol. A positive relationship was found between the use of alcohol and fraternity affiliation or desire for fraternity affiliation.

2-36 Janowitz, Julian F.
THERE'S NO HIDING PLACE DOWN HERE. Paper read at American Orthopsychiatric Association, Washington, D.C., March 1967.

Information on drug use at an Eastern state university of 13,000 students was obtained through personal interviews with 26 representatives of a variety of student subcultures. Various types of drug users are described. From 80 to 100 per cent of the students affiliated with fraternities used alcohol, often to the point of drunkenness, as an escape from tension. These students were similar to some drug users in their efforts to seek emotional release, and in their low frustration tolerance and immaturity. However, they lacked the alienation, antagonism, and rejection of society characteristics of drug users.

Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 2 no. 4, Summer 1967, pp. 470-471.

2-37 Lozoff, Marjorie M.
"Drinking Patterns for Different College Residential Groups," in DRINKING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS, ed. by A. Bochner et al. Stanford, California, Institute for the Study of Human Problems, Stanford University, 1968, pp. 13-61.
For this study of drinking habits, a questionnaire assessing personality development was administered to a sample of 237 Stanford and University of California at Berkeley students during their freshman and senior years. The sample was divided into four subgroups according to residence: dormitories (42 men), off campus (44 men), membership in eating clubs (37 men), and fraternities (113 men). The purpose of the study was to discover motivations for drinking, attitudes about drinking, and the effect of student subcultures on drinking patterns.

e. Cheating and Other Student Misconduct

2-38 Bonjean, Charles M. and Reece McGee
"Scholastic Dishonesty Among Undergraduates in Differing Systems of Social Control," SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION, vol. 38, no. 2, Winter 1965, pp. 127-137.
This study utilized random samples of 200 undergraduates from two large, state-supported, Southern universities. Data came from questionnaires asking for background information and the student's evaluation of six hypothetical situations involving scholastic dishonesty. Fraternity-sorority membership was found to be the personal background characteristic most closely associated with violation of norms defining scholastic honesty, although social control characteristics such as fear of sanctions were generally more closely related (in this case, negatively) to violation than were personal background characteristics.

2-39 Goldsen, Rose K., Morris Rosenberg, Robin M. Williams, Jr., and Edward Suchman
WHAT COLLEGE STUDENTS THINK. Princeton, N.J., D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1960. 240 pp. See item 7-8.

2-40 Harp, John and Philip Taietz
"Academic Integrity and Social Structure: A Study of Cheating Among College Students," SOCIAL PROBLEMS, vol. 13, no. 4, Spring 1966, pp. 365-373.
This study in three colleges (Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, and Engineering) of an Ivy League university

shows that cheating on term papers or assignments was more prevalent among fraternity members than among independents. Variables related to incidence of cheating included favorable opportunities, low ability as measured by SAT verbal scores, and low performance as indicated by cumulative grade average. Cheating on term papers was found more often in the more vocationally oriented colleges, Agriculture and Engineering.

2-41 Hodinko, Bernard A.
THE RELATION BETWEEN PERSONAL FACTORS AND OPINIONS REGARDING CONDUCT SITUATIONS IN A SAMPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1957. 149 pp.

This study attempted to ascertain the nature of the opinions of undergraduate students at the Pennsylvania State University with respect to the relative censure they would place on students committing certain violations of University conduct regulations. A Student Opinionnaire and a Personal Data Inventory were pretested and administered to 520 undergraduate students. Fraternity men generally expressed much milder censure of a set of 17 conduct situations than did non-fraternity respondents.

Doctoral dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1957. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 17, no. 12, December 1957, p. 2879.

2-42 Roskens, Ronald W. and Henry F. Dizney
"A Study of Unethical Academic Behavior in High School and College," THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, vol. 59, no. 5, January 1966, pp. 231-234.

Data for this study came from questionnaires given in 1961 to a sample (n=487) of Kent State University graduates. Sixty-one per cent of the graduates replied to the questionnaire. Place of college residence (residence halls, off-campus housing, fraternity or sorority housing, and commuter) was not significantly related to the extent of six specific types of personal cheating reported (cribbing, copying, illegally obtained exams, plagiarism, ghost-writing, and cooperatively organized cheating).

2-43 Stannard, Charles I.
"The College Fraternity as an Opportunity Structure," in ABSTRACTS OF PROCEEDINGS, American Sociological Association, San Francisco, August 1967, pp. 20-21.

Opportunities for legitimate and illegitimate assistance with class work were compared for fraternity members and

nonmembers. Fraternity members engaged in both private and social cheating more than did nonmembers; they also received more legitimate assistance (such as joining study groups and borrowing course notes) than did nonmembers.

Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 3, no. 2, Winter 1968, p. 219.

2-44 Tisdale, John R. and Frederick G. Brown
"Characteristics of College Misconduct Cases," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 6, no. 6, November 1965, pp. 359-366.

A study of factors associated with students' becoming involved in disciplinary difficulty. Information was obtained from university records on a "misconduct sample" of 130 subjects at a state university with an enrollment of 11,000. Data on the misconduct sample were compared with data on the university as a whole. It was found that persons living in fraternity or sorority houses were overrepresented in the misconduct sample. Fraternity and sorority residents were less likely to be involved in theft and automobile violations but were more likely to be involved in alcohol violations.

f. Other

2-45 Hahn Harry T.
A SOCIOMETRIC STUDY OF FRIENDSHIP AND WORK COMPANION CHOICES OF FRATERNITY MEN IN A UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1956. 179 pp.

This study compared and analyzed the responses of members of high, average, and low scholarship fraternities on standardized tests of friendship and work companion choices. The tests were administered to 353 members of 15 fraternities at Lehigh University. The relationship of sociometric data to certain measures of academic achievement and scholastic aptitude, the patterns of social interaction among members of the shopomore, junior, and senior classes, and the differences in the social organization of the three fraternity groups are discussed.

Doctoral dissertation, Temple University, 1956. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 16, no. 6, June 1956, p. 1101.

2-46 Ryan, R. R.
THE EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED INTRAMURAL SPORTS UPON PHYSICAL FITNESS, SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF COLLEGE FRATERNITY MEN. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1964. 79 pp.

For this study an experimental group and a control group were administered the AAHPER Physical Fitness Test and the Washburne Social Adjustment Inventory at the beginning and end of two twelve week experimental periods. Participation in selected intramural sports was found to have a significant positive effect on physical fitness; however, no significant relationship was found between intramural sports participation and the social or emotional adjustment of members of the sample.

Doctoral dissertation, Colorado State College, 1963. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 25, no. 1, July 1964, p. 275.

2-47 Walker, Milton C.
ORGANIZATIONAL TYPE, RITES OF INCORPORATION, AND GROUP SOLIDARITY: A STUDY OF FRATERNITY HELL WEEK. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1968. 353 pp.

A study of fraternities at the University of Washington using illustrative data from the published literature and data from an extensive ethnographic study of the "hell week" conducted in 29 fraternities on the campus. Participant observation, intensive interviews, questionnaire studies, and student research studies were utilized. The relationship between the degree of membership role interdependence, the degree of drama in the organizational rites of incorporation for new members, and organizational solidarity were studied, using a variety of measures.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Washington, 1967. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 29, no. 2, August 1968, p. 689-A.

3. STUDENT LEADERSHIP IN FRATERNITIES

3-1 Brewer, Ray E.
"Leadership Persistency for Selected High School Leaders Through Three Years of College," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 7, no. 4, July 1966, pp. 206-212.
See Item 8-4.

3-2 Feister, William J.
"Comparison of Values Between College Fraternity Leaders and Members," DETROIT CONVENTION ABSTRACTS. American Personnel and Guidance Association, Washington, D.C., The Association, April 1968, pp. 284-285.
A questionnaire on values was given to a random sample of members and presidents of four fraternities at the University of Iowa. All of the presidents displayed a high degree of agreement with their own membership and with members of other fraternities.
Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 4, 1968/1969, p. 12.

3-3 Galbreath, Carroll V.
LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE SOCIAL GROUPS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1954. 193 pp.
A study of the patterns of leadership behavior preferred by members of fraternities and sororities at the University of Denver. In the study 166 fraternity men and 181 sorority women were administered a questionnaire in which they were asked to describe and evaluate leadership traits of retiring presidents. Responses for men, women, lower classmen, and upper classmen regarding preferred leadership behavior were compared.
Doctoral dissertation, Stanford University, 1954. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 14, no. 3, March 1954, p. 497.

3-4 Hites, Robert W. and Donald T. Campbell
"A Test of the Ability of Fraternity Leaders to Estimate Group Opinion," THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 32, First Half, 1950, pp. 95-100.
A report of an experiment involving 8 of 47 residence fraternities at the Ohio State University. Members of each fraternity first completed an attitude questionnaire. Then each member of the same group estimated the percentage of the group which answered yes on the questionnaire. Each fraternity was divided into three groups--elected leaders, appointed leaders, and non-leaders. Contrary to expectation, no differences in ability to estimate fraternity opinion was found between the three groups.

3-5 Hodges, H. M., Jr.
"Campus Leaders and Nonleaders," SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, vol. 37, no. 4, March 1953, pp. 251-255.

A study of the differences in social, cultural, physical, and psychological traits and backgrounds that distinguish leaders from nonleaders among upper-division college fraternity men at a large coeducational university. A 40-item questionnaire was administered to a random sample of 100 fraternity leaders and 100 fraternity nonleaders. Fraternity leaders, compared with nonleaders, were typically better students, younger, and more upward mobile, intellectually mature, liberal, enthusiastic, aggressive, impartial, energetic, friendly, and interested in sports.

3-6 Hulet, Richard E.
LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR IN INDEPENDENT AND FRATERNITY HOUSES. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1958, 92 pp.

The purpose of this study was to examine leadership in campus living group situations as seen by leaders and members of fraternity, independent, and dormitory hourses. A 66-item questionnaire was administered at the University of Illinois to the president and two seniors in each fraternity, independent house, and dormitory having 25 or more members. One of the principal findings was that the fraternity, independent, and dormitory members see their presidents as being more nearly alike than do the presidents of each group. Fraternity members and presidents perceived their leaders as being more dominating than did the other groups.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois, 1958. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 19, no. 5, November 1958, p. 1015.

3-7 Jansen, David G.
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENT LEADERS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1968. 298 pp.

This study compares the characteristics of social-political action leaders at Indiana University with the characteristics of four other types of elected student leaders: religious, residence hall, activities, and fraternal officers. Data consists of scores on the scales of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, scores on the College and University Environment Scales, and selected demographic and personal variables for a random sample from each of the five groups of students. Social-political leaders were found to be characteristically different from the other types of leaders.

Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1967. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 28, no. 9, March 1968, p. 3768-A.

3-8 Williamson, E. G. and Donald Hoyt
"Measured Personality Characteristics of Student Leaders," EDUCATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT, vol. 12, no. 1, Spring 1952, pp. 65-78.

This study attempted to determine whether various types of student leaders differed from each other and from students in general with respect to personality characteristics. Data came from the administration of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory to 70 per cent of the freshmen enrolling in 1948 at the University of Minnesota. In contrast to student leaders engaged in political activity, little difference was found between fraternity and sorority leaders and students in general.

3-9 Winborn, B. B. and D. G. Jansen
"Profile of Social-Political Action Leaders," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 10, no. 1, January 1969, pp. 7-11.

During Spring Semester, 1966 at Indiana University, the student personnel files of 126 male and 109 female student leaders were examined to determine demographic differences between five social-political action groups, religious organizations, university residence halls, activities groups, and fraternities and sororities. Analysis of variance was used for testing differences between the groups. This sample was compared with a sample of Free Speech Movement participants at the University of California at Berkeley. Both the Berkeley F.S.M. participants and the Indiana social-political leaders disproportionately came from academically superior families, lacked interest in institutionalized religion, and were social science majors.

3-10 Winborn, Bob B.
SOME PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CAMPUS STUDENT LEADERS: A COMPARISON OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL ACTION LEADERS WITH FOUR OTHER CATEGORIES OF STUDENT LEADERS. Unpublished report, Indiana University, December 1966, 174 pp.

The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire and the College and University Environment Scales were administered to 558 elected officers at Indiana University in 1964. Significant differences in scores of leaders of five types of student groups--social-political action, religious, residence hall, activities, and fraternal--were found on ten of the sixteen PF scales and four of the five CUES scales. Fraternal leaders tended to be practical, emotionally stable, tough-minded, and group-dependent. Fraternity leaders disproportionately majored in business.

Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 3, no. 2, Winter 1968, pp. 252-253.

4. FRATERNITY AFFILIATION AND DISAFFILIATION (see also items under section 6)

4-1 Bacig, Thomas D. and Mathew Sgan
"A Ten Year Fraternity Membership Study," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 4, no. 2, December 1962, pp. 95-101.
Over the decade 1950-1960 the percentage of male undergraduates joining fraternities of the University of Minnesota decreased from twelve to eight per cent. Several reasons for the decline are hypothesized.

4-2 Baker, Frank and Gregory M. O'Brien
"Birth Order and Fraternity Affiliation," THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 78, First Half, June 1969, pp. 41-43.
Birth order data was obtained from questionnaires completed by 704 members of the 1963 entering freshmen class at all-male Lehigh University. Students who joined fraternities were determined through an official list of fraternity pledges. Although it has been suggested that first born persons prefer to affiliate with others, particularly when involved in anxiety-producing experimental social situations, this study found significantly less first born and only children in the sample joined a fraternity than did later born children. The findings are discussed.

4-3 Bigej, Jim and William J. Brennan
SELECTED REASONS WHY ELIGIBLE STUDENTS DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN FORMAL RUSH AT OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY, FALL TERM, 1969. Research Bulletin, vol. 1, no. 5, Center for Research on Student Life and Development, Office of the Dean of Students, Oregon State University. 25 pp.
This survey is based on a questionnaire which was sent to all male freshmen who were eligible to participate in rush and pledge a fraternity during the fall term of 1969, and who chose not to participate. A total of 343 or 45 per cent of the questionnaires were returned. Numerous examples of responses to an open-ended survey question on reasons for not participating in rush are presented.

4-4 Bohrnstedt, G. W.
PROCESSES OF SEEKING MEMBERSHIP IN AND RECRUITMENT BY VOLUNTARY SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1967. 339 pp.
This study sought to examine two voluntary association processes: (a) membership seeking by non-members and (b) recruitment by the groups themselves. The voluntary associations studied were male college fraternities at a large state university. The pre- and post-rush expectations of a

sample of members of the incoming freshman class of 1964 were determined, as well as whether or not they had rushed or pledged a fraternity. The author concludes that there is a good fit between the values of those seeking membership and the values sought in candidates by fraternities.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1966. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 28, no. 2, August 1967, p. 796-A.

4-5 Keenan, W. M. and T. A. Emmet
SURVEY OF SOCIAL FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES ON CATHOLIC COLLEGE CAMPUSES IN THE UNITED STATES 1962-1963 WITH A FEW COMMENTS. University of Detroit Studies in Student Personnel Work in Higher Education, no. 3, July 1963.

Data for this study are from Baird's Manual. The number and membership of fraternities and sororities on Catholic college campuses, both currently and in the past, are discussed. The paper concludes with recommendations for expansion of fraternities and sororities at these schools.

4-6 Levine, Norman G. and Leila S. Sussmann
"Social Class and Sociability in Fraternity Pledging," THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, vol. 65, no. 4, pp. 391-399.

The purpose of this study was to determine membership characteristics, selection procedures, and outside social activities of fraternities at a technical college in the East. In August 1957 890 freshmen were sent a questionnaire; 815 students responded. Rushing procedures and sociological data and findings pertaining to the membership are discussed.

4-7 Mulligan, Raymond A.
"Socio-economic Background and College Enrollment," AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, vol. 16, no. 2, April 1951, pp. 188-196.

This study examines the representativeness of various socio-economic groups at Indiana University, and relates socio-economic background to selected social phenomena. Data for the study were collected from university personal information forms of a 20 per cent sample (n=1,444) of male students in attendance at Indiana University in 1946-47. The author found that students from white collar groups were over-represented in social fraternities, while students from farming and blue collar groups were under-represented.

4-8 Niemeier, Donald L.
NEED SATISFACTION AND SOCIAL FRATERNITY DISAFFILIATION. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1969. 121 pp.

A study of the relationship between several conditions of fraternity affiliation-disaffiliation and reported need satisfaction obtained through fraternity membership. A 94-item Need-statement Analysis Questionnaire was administered to 637 male fraternity subjects at the University of Iowa who were then classified into one of five affiliation categories. Questionnaire scores for the five affiliation categories are compared.

Doctoral dissertation, The University of Iowa, 1968. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 29, no. 11, 1969, p. 3837-A.

4-9 Thompson, Robert V.
AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF FRESHMAN SOCIAL FRATERNITY PLEDGES AND THE FACTORS AFFECTING ELIGIBILITY FOR INITIATION. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1955. 179 pp.

A study of the factors which have a relationship to the success or failure of college fraternity pledges in meeting the requirements for initiation into active membership. Questionnaires were sent to a 50 per cent sample (257 students) of 1953 freshman fraternity pledges at DePauw University and Indiana University. The study relates personal background factors, high school data, college data, and test scores to success or failure in meeting fraternity initiation requirements.

Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1954. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 15, no. 3, March 1955, p. 361.

4-10 Widmar, Gary E.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FRATERNITY AND SORORITY MEMBERSHIP ASPIRATIONS OF ENTERING FRESHMEN AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1967. 183 pp.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the differences between fraternity-sorority aspirants and non-aspirants in the entering class of 1965 at Florida State University. Out of a sample of 850 potential members 540 enrolled in fraternities and sororities; 90 per centparticipated in answering the College Student Questionnaire, Part I. Significant differences between fraternity aspirants and non-aspirants regarding educational and vocational plans were found.

Doctoral dissertation, Florida State University, 1966. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 27, no. 8, February 1967, p. 2364-A.

5. FRATERNITY MANAGEMENT

5-1 Bloland, Paul A. and Robert L. Hall
"Surveying the Facility Needs of Student Organizations," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 3, no. 4, June 1962, pp. 188-194.

This article presents results of a questionnaire sent to presidents of all student organizations at the University of Minnesota. The present and future facility needs of various student organizations, including fraternities, are discussed.

5-2 Hibbard, G. B.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL PRESIDENTS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITIES. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1967. 208 pp.

The purpose of the study was to examine and compare selected characteristics of national presidents and executive directors of college fraternities, specifically with respect to how they view the role of the college fraternity in higher education. Data were obtained through questionnaires. The findings discussed concern significant differences in personal characteristics between the national presidents and executive directors. There were no significant differences between the two groups regarding the perceived role of the college social fraternity in higher education.

Doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University, 1966. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 27, no. 9, March 1967, p. 2732-A.

5-3 Muse, William V.
"Management Skill in Student Organizations," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 48, no. 10, June 1970, pp. 842-847.

A study of the management practices employed by 72 social fraternities at 60 colleges, and their relationship to success of the organizations. Data was obtained through personal interviews with chapter officers, using a structured questionnaire. A success score for each fraternity was derived from its comparative ranking on campus in terms of size, scholarship, rush results, initiation rate, campus leadership, and campus opinion. The fraternities were also rated on the extent to which they employed each of 33 traditional managerial practices. The use of certain management practices was found to be highly related to

success of a fraternity. For a more extensive discussion of this study, see the doctoral dissertation by William V. Muse, University of Arkansas, 1966 (abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 27, no. 6, December 1966, p. 1508-A).

5-4 Siske, James H.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GUIDANCE CONCEPT IN THE COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1957. 722 pp.

Data for this study of how college social fraternities provide guidance for their members came from questionnaires sent to 62 national fraternity headquarters, 146 fraternity chapter officers, 75 college deans, and a number of fraternity historians. Fraternity pledge manuals were an additional source of information. The findings of the study concern the existence, extent, and success of various types of guidance activities in fraternities. These activities include pledge orientation, pledge scholarship, personal guidance, chapter house guidance, group living and related activities for members, and group guidance.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Virginia, 1956. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 17, no. 4, April 1957, p. 805.

5-5 Trumpe, Richard M.
THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN ANALYTICAL INSTRUMENT FOR EVALUATING THE COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1962. 152 pp.

The purpose of this study was to construct an analytical device which would give an accurate view of the operational concept of a fraternity and provide a useful tool for administrators and social scientists in evaluating fraternities. The instrument was constructed through a questionnaire phase, a psychological scale phase, and an analytical scale validation phase. The instrument and its uses are discussed in detail.

Doctoral dissertation, Purdue University, 1962. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 23, no. 2, August 1962, p. 514.

6. ATTITUDES TOWARD FRATERNITIES

6-1 Atkins, A. L.
OWN ATTITUDE AND DISCRIMINABILITY IN RELATION TO ANCHORING EFFECTS IN JUDGEMENTS OF SOCIAL STIMULI. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1967. 190 pp.

For this study a sample of 96 college undergraduates were administered a questionnaire which determined whether they were pro, neutral, or con toward fraternities. The ability of the subjects to discriminate among statements describing various attitudes toward fraternities was then measured. The findings of the study relate to the influence of alternating stimulus contexts, the influence of one's own attitude, and the influence of differences among individuals in ability to discriminate among stimuli.

Doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, 1964. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 28, no. 3, September 1967, p. 1125-A.

6-2 Forbes, Ted, Preeti Johri, and Ruth Montague
ATTITUDES OF UNDERGRADUATE MEN TOWARD FRATERNITIES: A REPORT OF A SURVEY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. University of Michigan, October 1962. 41 pp.

A report on a questionnaire survey of the attitudes toward social fraternities of a random sample of 1080 undergraduate men at the University of Michigan. Factors predisposing men to join fraternities and the effects of fraternity living on members are also analyzed. Findings discussed relate to the background characteristics of fraternity members, reasons for joining fraternities, participation in athletic, other extracurricular, social and academic activities by fraternity and non-fraternity men, attitudes toward restricted membership policies in fraternities, and a general assessment of the value of fraternities.

6-3 Harp, John and Philip Taietz
STUDENT LIFE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. Ithaca, New York, Cornell Student Life Studies, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, New York State College of Agriculture, June 1963. 29 pp.

This report is based on a questionnaire survey of a stratified sample (n=2014) of male undergraduates in the agriculture, arts and sciences, and engineering colleges of Cornell University. The survey covered the general areas of the composition of the student body, the socio-economic status of parents of students, differential academic activities of students, and students' attitudes toward college life. Attitudes toward fraternity membership were found to be favorable among students of the three colleges.

6-4 Kalish, Richard L.
"Survey of Student Attitudes Toward Campus Activities at the University of Hawaii," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 39, no. 4, December 1960, pp. 292-299.

A survey instrument containing information and attitude tests and a biographical questionnaire was administered to a random sample of 150 undergraduates beyond the freshman year at the University of Hawaii. The following variables were measured: information on campus activities, including fraternities; attitudes toward these activities; extent of participation and leadership in the activities; and several biographical variables. Contrary to expectations, academic achievement and aptitude were found to be only weakly or not related to participation and leadership in campus activities.

6-5 La Pradd, Charles W.
FRATERNITIES IN CONTROVERSY, 1950-1965: AS REPORTED IN AMERICAN MAGAZINES. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1966. 121 pp.

The purpose of this study was to examine the nature of the controversy surrounding college fraternities as portrayed in American magazines since 1950. Every magazine since 1950 that had at least one article on fraternities was utilized in the study. Each article was ranked according to whether it was favorable, neutral, or unfavorable toward fraternities. Twenty-three per cent of the articles were found to be favorable, 37 per cent neutral, and 40 per cent unfavorable. Other findings are discussed.

Doctoral dissertation, Florida State University, 1965. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 26, no. 12, June 1966, p. 7129-A.

6-6 Pekarek, Robert C.
DIFFERENTIAL PERCEPTIONS HELD BY SELECTED PUBLICS OF THE FRATERNITY SYSTEM AT THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1970. 197 pp.

A study of how different groups perceive the fraternity system at Florida State University. The groups studied were fraternity members, sorority members, independent males, independent females, national headquarters personnel, university administrators, teaching faculty, parents, community residents, alumni, and high school students. A 72-item opinionnaire, Perceptions of the College Fraternity at Florida State University, was developed and administered to members of the groups in order to obtain their views on the purpose of the fraternity, expectations of fraternity members, behavior of fraternity members, and the sociocultural significance of the fraternity system. Views of the groups are compared.

Doctoral dissertation, Purdue University, 1969. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International, vol. 30, no. 9, March 1970, p. 3735-A.

6-7 Pridy, Sanford W.
COMPARISON OF CERTAIN QUALITIES OF FALL "RUSH" WEEK PARTICIPANTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, 1956-1959. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1961. 301 pp. See item 1-27.

6-8 Reich, Helen
"Survey of Student Opinion on Campus Social Life," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 3, no. 1, October 1961, pp. 11-16.

A survey of changes in interest in organized social activities and organizations on college campuses. Questionnaires were sent to student leaders and deans of students on 102 campuses. Interest in fraternity affiliation is discussed, as well as reasons for a decline in that interest.

6-9 Sherman, J. R.
"Attitudes Towards the Men's Social Fraternities at the University of Colorado," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 8, no. 2, March 1967, pp. 75-79.

To determine attitudes held by various groups toward fraternities at the University of Colorado, a Likert-type attitude scale of 40 statements approving and disapproving of men's social fraternities was administered to fraternity and sorority members, independent students, faculty members, administrative personnel, townspeople, and high school students. Fraternity and sorority students expressed the most positive attitudes towards fraternities, while independent students and members of the university faculty and administration expressed the most negative attitudes. The attitudes of townspeople and high school students fell between these extremes. Attitudes towards specific aspects of fraternity life are discussed.

6-10 Thompson, Edward A. and Anthony S. Papalia
"Attitudes of Independent Men Toward Social Opportunities at A Fraternity Oriented College," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 6, no. 2, December 1964, pp. 88-89.

This study, which was conducted during the 1961-1962 school year at Bucknell University, attempted to measure the social attitudes and feelings of independent men in a fraternity-oriented environment. A 25-item questionnaire was sent to a one-fifth sample of the 520 independent men

at Bucknell. Responses to four questionnaire items indicated that independent men viewed fraternity men as having greater social opportunities and higher social status. Beneficial aspects of fraternity life were ranked by respondents.

6-11 University of Vermont
FRATERNITY SELF STUDY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. Burlington, Vermont, 1965. 163 pp.

Completed questionnaires regarding membership in and attitudes toward fraternities and sororities were received from 71 per cent of a random sample of 1,111 undergraduate students (29 per cent of the undergraduate enrollment) and 59 per cent of all full time faculty and administrative personnel at the University of Vermont. The students were surveyed regarding their evaluation of housing units, knowledge of fraternities, perceived differences between fraternity and nonfraternity men, attitudes about fraternities, and their conception of fraternities as a part of the university. In addition, faculty members were asked to identify problems facing the fraternity system and to make recommendations for correcting those problems. Detailed results of the surveys and background characteristics of the respondents are presented.

Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 1. no. 4, July 1966, pp. 221-222.

6-12 Van Riper, Paul P.
SOME EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF FRATERNITY LIFE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1959-60. Ithaca, New York, The Cornell Fraternities Research Committee of the Cornell Association of Resident Fraternity Advisers, January 1961.
See item 2-10.

6-13 Wolf, Daniel B.
FRATERNITY PARTICIPATION AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL GOALS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1966. 198 pp.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate how social fraternities were perceived by university-related groups regarding their contribution to student fulfillment of educational objectives. The stratified random sample used in the study included 402 independent men, 414 independent women, 198 fraternity members, 164 sorority members, 40 fraternity depledges, 29 fraternity presidents, 146 alumni, 251 parents, and 58 faculty members. A Likert-type questionnaire was administered to the sample. All of the groups surveyed shared a similar total perception of fraternities.

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Students with academic or cultural preparation (as opposed to professional preparation), students with higher grade point averages, students with higher class standing (i.e., upperclassmen) had the least favorable perceptions of fraternities.

Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1965.
Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 26, no. 9, March 1966, p. 5190.

6-14 Yardley, William A.
AN ANALYSIS OF GREEK LETTER SOCIAL FRATERNITIES AS A FACTOR IN STUDENT LIFE AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1959. 248 pp.

The purpose of this study was to examine whether fraternities are democratically acceptable, whether fraternities add or detract from personal-social growth of individual members, and whether fraternities affect total campus life positively or negatively. A questionnaire was used to obtain the data. The study concludes, with reservations, that the fraternities studied were contributing to the personal-social growth and development of fraternity members and that the fraternities were making a valuable contribution to total campus life. However, it could not be adequately demonstrated that the fraternities were functioning on a democratically acceptable basis.

Doctoral dissertation, Ohio State University, 1953. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 20, no. 1, July 1959, p. 173.

7. STUDIES COMPARING ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FRATERNITY MEMBERS WITH OTHER STUDENTS (for other comparative studies see specific subject headings--for example, see section 1 for comparative studies of academic performance)

7-1 Baird, Leonard L.
"The Effects of College Residence Groups on Students' Self-Concepts, Goals, and Achievements," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 47, no. 10, June 1969, pp. 1015-1021.

Members of a sample of 2,295 men and 2,834 women attending 29 colleges, part of a larger group of 12,000 students who completed the American College Survey on entering college, were asked to complete a followup questionnaire during their sophomore year. The study compares the self-rated traits and achievements of students in various living groups. Students in fraternities and sororities were found to be more socially oriented and had more college social achievements than students living in other residence groups. However, they were not superior in other areas of non-academic achievement or in grades. The results are interpreted as showing that the effects of living groups are small.

7-2 Campbell, James B.
"Comparative Effectiveness of Two Communication Media on a University Campus," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 6, no. 4, June 1965, pp. 203-207.

A study of the comparative effectiveness of letters and oral presentations in developing positive attitudes in students towards the image of Indiana University. A sample of undergraduate students living in residence halls and fraternity and sorority houses during the 1961-1962 fall semester was administered an attitude questionnaire after receiving oral or written presentations on the university image. Attitudes of members of different housing groups are compared. Oral presentations were found to be more effective than written presentations.

7-3 Damrin, Dora E.
STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD THE EDMUND J. JAMES SCHOLAR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. Urbana, University of Illinois, October 1961, mimeo. 33 pp.

This report describes a questionnaire survey of the attitudes of 4700 Greek letter and independent students at the University of Illinois toward a newly created honors program and its students, known as Edmund J. James Scholars. Respondents were asked about their opinions of the honors program and about their relationships with the James

Scholars. More fraternity and sorority members, compared with nonmembers, regarded the scholar and the program with feelings of approval and acclaim.

7-4 Dollar, Robert J.
"Student Characteristics and Choice of Housing," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 7, no. 3, May 1966, pp. 147-150.

For this study personal traits, values, and background characteristics of male freshmen living in dormitories, fraternities, and off-campus housing at Oklahoma State University were compared, using commercial inventories of personality, attitudes, and values. Compared with the other two groups, the fraternity men were more concerned with social recognition and more dominant, but were also more dependent in interpersonal situations and less inclined toward altruistic motives. They were also brighter, from larger high schools, from families with higher incomes, and had better educated fathers.

7-5 Findikyan, N. and S. B. Sells
"Organizational Structure and Similarity of Campus Student Organizations," ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR AND HUMAN PERFORMANCE, vol. 1, no. 2, December 1966, pp. 169-190.

A Group Dimensions Description Questionnaire of 13 scales was administered to 967 undergraduate members of 60 campus organizations at Texas Christian University. The organizations were classified into six groups: athletic teams, departmental clubs, religious organizations, ROTC squads, student congress committees and fraternities. The 13 scales were factor analyzed and the six categories of groups were compared on four orthogonal factors. Fraternities scored high on factors of "pleasantness and companionability" and "serving as a quasi-military reference group for organizational members." In a second study the organizations were systematically clustered according to the similarities in questionnaire data; this produced groupings generally in agreement with the a priori types. Fraternities were more similar to one another than to any other group.

7-6 Fritz, Roger J.
A COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE DIFFERENCES AND CHANGES OF COLLEGE FRESHMAN MEN LIVING IN VARIOUS TYPES OF HOUSING. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1956. 125 pp.

Data for this study of attitudes toward various aspects of college academic and social life came from a 150-item attitude scale administered to 486 randomly selected freshman men living in various types of housing at Purdue University.

The scale was first administered in October 1954 and was readministered to 390 of the individuals in April 1955. Significant differences between men living in fraternities and men living in other types of student residence were found in the following areas: social relationships and activities, relationships with the opposite sex, and home and family.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1956. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 16, no. 11, November 1956, p. 2071.

7-7 Geer, Blanche

"Student Government, The Fraternity System and the University Administration," NASPA, vol. 3, no. 1, July 1965, pp. 17-21.

A study over a several year period, using an anthropological approach, of student government and campus politics on a large Midwestern campus. The involvement of Greeks and independents in the two party system of student government is discussed.

7-8 Goldsen, Rose K., Morris Rosenberg, Robin M. Williams, Jr., and Edward A. Suchman

WHAT COLLEGE STUDENTS THINK. Princeton, N.J., D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1960. 240 pp.

Data for this book were obtained from a questionnaire survey of a six per cent sample (n=2,975) of male students at eleven campuses across the United States. One chapter in the book is devoted to the fraternity system. Extracurricular activities, social activities, certain demographic characteristics, and academic orientations of fraternity members and independents are compared. Cheating on campus is examined in some detail.

7-9 Grafton, Clive L.

A LATITUDINAL STUDY OF ATTITUDES COMPARING CERTAIN STUDENT GROUPS ON ISSUES RELATED TO UNIVERSITY LIFE. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1968. 246 pp.

To determine whether student group attitudes on selected campus issues had changed, a 1956 study was replicated. An opinion questionnaire was administered to 461 male undergraduate students at the University of Southern California. It was found that significant differences in attitude existed between the 1956 and 1967 student populations. Fraternity members and independents were compared for attitudinal differences on selected issues related to campus life.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Southern California, 1968. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 29, no. 6. December 1968, p. 1779A.

7-10 Grafton, Clive L.
"The Student in Transition: A Decade of Change," COLLEGE STUDENT SURVEY, vol. 2, no. 3, Winter, 1968, pp. 56-59.
This study, which was undertaken in 1967, utilized a questionnaire on attitudes toward college life. The questionnaire, originally used on a sample of University of Southern California students in 1956, was administered to 236 members of national social organizations and 225 independents at U.S.C. Attitudes of the 1956 and 1967 samples are compared.

7-11 Henderson, John W.
A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THE MEMBERS OF GREEK LETTER SOCIAL FRATERNITIES AT MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1958. 222 pp.
The purpose of the study was to determine whether men who had been members of fraternities as undergraduates at Michigan State University were distinguishable from other graduates on the basis of socio-economic factors. The study was also concerned with members' opinions of fraternity programs and whether life styles were significantly affected by the fraternity experience. The sample included 332 men who were administered a questionnaire. Additional information was obtained from records and reports and through personal interviews.
Doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University, 1958. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 19, no. 1, July 1958, p. 261.

7-12 Hountras, P. T. and L. M. Pederson
"A Comparison of Affiliated and Independent College Students Using the Bill's Index of Adjustment and Values," THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION RECORD, University of North Dakota, vol. 53, March/April 1968, pp. 14-18.
At the University of North Dakota four groups of men were given the Bill Index of Adjustment and Values: 24 freshman pledges, 24 freshmen independents, 24 senior fraternity actives, and 24 senior independents. The Index measures self-concept, acceptance of self, and ideal self-concept. Differences among groups as measured by the Index are discussed.
Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 4, 1968/1969, p. 15.

7-13 Jackson, Ronald and Ronald C. Winkler
"A Comparison of Pledges and Independents," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 43, no. 4, December 1964, pp. 379-382.
This study attempts to determine whether differences exist between the social, personal, and intellectual

characteristics of freshman pledges and independents at the University of North Dakota. A random sample of four groups of 46 students each--male pledges, male independents, female pledges, and female independents--was administered several personality inventories, a college ability test, and a biographical inventory. The findings suggest that there are differences between pledges and independents on a number of characteristics, values, and expectations. Also, pledges participated in more social activities in high school than did independents.

7-14 Kaludis, G. and G. Zatkin
"Anatomy of a Pledge Class," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 7, no. 5, September 1966, pp. 282-284.

Fraternity-nonfraternity differences and reasons for the constancy of the fraternity population at the University of Maryland were studied by comparing freshman pledges with nonfraternity freshmen. Responses to a biographical inventory indicated that the fraternity pledges more often expected to go to professional schools, felt a greater need for attaining a bachelor's degree, came from homes with higher incomes and social positions, were more interested in student government, and had a greater number of dates per month. Differences between the two groups may partially be attributed to the larger number of arts and sciences students in the fraternity group. The two groups did not differ in academic ability or first semester grades.

7-15 Kuder, James M.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF JUNIOR AND SENIOR MALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RESIDING IN FRATERNITIES AND RESIDENCE HALLS AT OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1970. 100 pp.

For this study data were gathered from university records and from administration of the College Student Questionnaire, Part II to a sample of 86 upperclassmen from residence halls and a sample of 100 upperclassmen from fraternities at Oregon State University. The following characteristics of members of the two samples were compared: ability-adjusted college grade point average, satisfaction with the faculty, satisfaction with the administration, satisfaction with major, satisfaction with students, study habits, extracurricular involvement, family independence, peer independence, liberalism, social conscience, and cultural sophistication. Some significant differences between the two samples were found.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Oregon, 1969. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 30, no. 10, April 1970, p. 4244-A.

7-16 Lozoff, Marjorie M.
"Personality Differences and Residential Choice," in NO TIME FOR YOUTH, ed. by Joseph Katz. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass Inc., 1968, pp. 255-317.

Two samples of men who attended Stanford University from 1961 to 1965 were studied to determine the influence of family backgrounds and different housing arrangements on students. One sample consisted of 42 men who were interviewed twice a year for four years; the other sample consisted of 236 men who completed a Senior Questionnaire. Both samples were divided into groups according to residence after the freshman year. Fraternity members (who made up approximately 50 per cent of both samples) were compared with members living in other residential groups on a variety of attitudinal and behavioral dimensions.

7-17 Nelson, James C.
COMPARISON OF MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS OF GREEK LETTER SOCIAL FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES AT VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1960. 120 pp.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether members of social fraternal organizations at Virginia State College differed significantly in selected characteristics from nonfraternal members. The sample selected included 55 fraternity members, 55 sorority members, 55 independent men, and 55 independent women. The following tests were administered to members of the sample: the Otis Quick Scoring Test of Mental Ability, the Iowa High School Content Examination, the Bell Adjustment Inventory, and the Nelson-Denny Reading Test. Various statistical techniques were used to examine differences between the groups. Members of the fraternal groups were found to have significantly higher levels of academic ability, academic achievement, and extracurricular participation than non-members.

Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1959. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 20, no. 9, March 1960, p. 3579.

7-18 Phillips, Derek L.
"Fraternity Status and Attitudes Toward Coeducation," COLLEGE STUDENT SURVEY, vol. 3, no. 2, Fall 1969, pp. 23-32.

A study of the relationship between fraternity affiliation and attitudes toward admitting women to a presently all-male undergraduate institution. Information on fraternity membership, frequency of dating, adequacy of social life, and attitudes toward coeducation was obtained through a questionnaire administered to a random sample of 193 upperclassmen at "Wellround College." Fraternity men, who were more satisfied than independents with their social life at college, opposed introducing coeducation at the college.

7-19 Rago, James J., Jr.
THE INFLUENCE OF UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENCE UPON STUDENT PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1970. 176 pp.

A study of (1) changes in student attitudes toward behavioral norms over the freshman to senior years, and (2) the residence characteristics that influence these changes. Data were obtained from a 30-item questionnaire administered to 56 fraternity residents and 36 dormitory residents. Information on fraternity and dormitory environments was obtained from questionnaires and in-depth personal interviews. Campus residence was found to exert a significant influence upon the personal development of its residents.

Doctoral dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1969. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International, vol. 30, no. 9, March 1970, p. 3798-A.

7-20 Ridge, Richard A.
SELF-ACTUALIZATION, ACHIEVEMENT AND OTHER FACTORS AS A FUNCTION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SELECTED HOUSING SETTINGS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1969. 185 pp.

A study of differences in the characteristics of students selecting different types of housing at the University of Florida. Fifty students were randomly selected from each of four housing settings--on-campus residence halls, fraternity and sorority houses, privately owned off-campus housing, and garden apartments. Data were obtained from university records, a Personal Orientation Inventory, and an objective questionnaire. For students living in different housing settings, level of college achievement, self-actualization, demographic factors, and student attitudes and goals are compared.

Doctoral dissertation, The University of Florida, 1968. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts International, vol. 30, no. 1, July 1969, p. 139-A.

7-21 Roselius, Roland H.
A STUDY OF THE EXTRA-CURRICULAR ASPECTS OF CULTURAL ASSIMILATION ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1958. 256 pp.

A study of the patterns and degree of extra-curricular participation by students at Wittenberg College. The influence of extra-curricular participation upon the academic status of students was also studied. Data were obtained from college records on 1013 students and a questionnaire was distributed to 430 of the students. Bell Adjustment Inventory scores for Greek-affiliated students were an additional source of data. Comparisons were made between sexes, between classes, and between extra-curricular organizations. Campus cultural behavior patterns of Greek-affiliated and independent

students were also compared. It was concluded that membership in a fraternity or sorority did not significantly change the social adjustment of the group.

Doctoral dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1957. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 18, no. 6, June 1958, p. 2202.

7-22 Sandeen, Arthur

"Residence Groups and Program Planning," COLLEGE STUDENT SURVEY, vol. 3, no. 3, Winter 1969, pp. 55-56.

A study of certain differences between student residence groups at Iowa State University. A College Student Questionnaire was administered to a sample of 52 fraternity and sorority members, 56 unaffiliated students living in residence halls, and 57 unaffiliated students living off campus. Significant differences among the three residence groups were found on three of the eleven scales of the questionnaire: extracurricular involvement, family involvement, and peer independence. Fraternity and sorority students participated most heavily in extracurricular activities but were also the least independent of their peers for support.

7-23 Selvin, Hanan C.

"The Impact of University Experiences on Occupational Plans," THE SCHOOL REVIEW, vol. 71, no. 3, Autumn 1963, pp. 317-329.

Data for this study of factors affecting the occupational plans of college students came from questionnaires administered in 1959 and 1961 to 782 male students at the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Among the findings discussed are a comparison of fathers' educational backgrounds of students living in various types of residence (dormitory, fraternity, cooperative, room or apartment, and living with parents); occupational choices of students living in different residences; and changes in occupational choice and purpose in going to college of students living in different types of residence.

7-24 Shutt, Darold L.

ATTITUDE CHANGES AMONG FIRST YEAR COLLEGE MEN LIVING IN FRATERNITIES AND RESIDENCE HALLS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1955. 91 pp.

A study of changes in attitude of a sample of 50 pledges and 49 dormitory students, a representative group of first semester freshmen men at a university. The subjects were administered three instruments 20 weeks apart: Woodruff's "A Study of Choices," the Minnesota Personality Scale, and a Modified Thematic Apperception Test. Changes in attitude

involving morale, social life, family relations, and economic conservatism are discussed. Also considered are changes in the subjects' emotionality, acceptance of adults, acceptance of peers, and acceptance of self.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois, 1955. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 15, no. 5, May 1955, p. 749.

7-25 Stone, L. A., M. A. Skurdal, and D. R. Skeen
"Hellenic Affiliation Scale," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 9, no. 5, September 1968, pp. 332-333.

Using a sample of 58 independents and 58 Greek members at the University of North Dakota, a Hellenic Affiliation Scale (HAS) was developed. The HAS is a 36-item inventory which differentiates between independent and fraternity and sorority members. The HAS was cross validated on separate undergraduate samples from three Midwestern universities. Reliability was estimated to be .73 with a correct classification rate of 84 per cent for men and 72 per cent for women.

7-26 Svaan, John
THE EFFECT OF FRATERNITY HAZING ON COLLEGE SOCIALIZATION. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1967. 85 pp.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of fraternity initiation on the rate of change in attitudes. The sample used in the study consisted of 74 entering freshmen at a central Texas college who responded to six attitude scales at the beginning and end of the academic year. More significant changes occurred in the rate of socialization of pledges, who look more toward college friends as a reference group, than in non-pledges, who look toward parents and to home town friends as a reference group.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Texas, 1966. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 27, no. 10, April 1967, p. 3518-A.

8. OTHER STUDIES IN WHICH FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP IS A VARIABLE

8-1 Bach, Mary L.
"Factors Related to Student Participation in Campus Social Organizations," THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 54, Second Half, 1961, pp. 337-348.

A background data sheet and the Chapin Social Participation Scale were administered to a random sample of 1200 students in a large Midwestern university. Of those who responded, a second ramdon sample (n=360) was asked to respond to the Washburne Social Adjustment Inventory. Those living in fraternities and sororities were found to have the highest mean social participation scores. No statistically significant relationship was found between social participation and social adjustment.

8-2 Baird, Leonard L.
FAMILY INCOME AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENTS. ACT Research Reports, No. 17, American College Testing Program, February 1967, 26 pp.

The relationship of family income to student background characteristics, college expectations, and other student variables were studied in a representative sample of three per cent of the 612,000 college-bound students tested by the American College Testing Program between November, 1964 and October, 1965. Eighteen per cent of the highest income students expected to live in sorority or fraternity houses, compared with one per cent of the lowest income students.

Abstracted in College Student Personnel Abstracts, vol. 2, no. 4, Summer, 1967, p. 488.

8-3 Barger, B. and E. Hall
"Relation of Expected College Activities to Ability and Achievement," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 6, no. 5, September 1965, pp. 300-304.

All entering lower division students at the University of Florida in 1962 completed questionnaires in which they described their family background and indicated those activities they planned to become involved in at the university. For those students completing two trimesters, the study compares the relationship between grades and activities selected, with aptitude roughly controlled. It was found that high-ability men expected to be involved in pre-professional and political activities while low-ability men expected to be involved in fraternities, athletics, and religious activities. For men in the lower-ability third, plans to join a fraternity were associated with relatively low grades.

8-4 Brewer, Ray E.
"Leadership Persistency for Selected High School Leaders Through Three Years of College," THE JOURNAL OF COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONNEL, vol. 7, no. 4, July 1966, pp. 206-212.
Three hundred high school student leaders who entered the University of Arizona were classified in college as leaders, nonleaders, or dropouts. The three groups were compared with respect to high school and college grades, size of high school, fraternal affiliation, sex, and major in college. Leadership in college was positively associated with membership in a fraternity or sorority.

8-5 Brooks, Bonnie S.
A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PERCEPTUAL CHANGE AMONG STUDENTS. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, Inc., 1969. 130 pp.
To investigate change in student perceptions in relation to various major features of the Millikin University environment, students who completed the College and University Environment Scales in a 1965 study were readministered the scales. The direction of perceptual change for fraternity and sorority members was found to be similiar to that of students living in residence halls.
Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1968. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 29, no. 10, April 1969, p. 3410-A.

8-6 Horst, Joseph J.
A STUDY OF FIRST QUARTER FRESHMAN PARTICIPATION IN CAMPUS AFFILIATED STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1958. 293 pp.
Data for this study were obtained from questionnaires distributed to almost 3000 first-quarter freshmen at Ohio State University. For purposes of analysis, freshmen were classified as participants if they were members of any campus organization and as non-participants if they were not. Participants were subclassified into officeholders and members only. Non-participants were subclassified into those who were interested in possible future membership and those who were not. These four groups were then compared in relation to a number of factors. Membership in fraternities and sororities, the largest group of organizations on campus, is discussed.
Doctoral dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1952. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 18, no. 1, January 1958, p. 147.

8-7 Hyry, George A.
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICIPATION BY MEN IN CAMPUS ACTIVITIES IN A MIDWESTERN COLLEGE. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1958. 205 pp.

A study of participation in student activities and of problems in personal-social relationships of 298 undergraduate men living in one of two residence halls at Eastern Michigan College. Data were obtained from a Participation Index and an Inventory of Personal-Social Relationships. Participation in campus activities was found to be related to fraternity membership.

Doctoral dissertation, University of Michigan, 1957. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts, vol. 18, no. 4, April 1958, p. 1302.

8-8 Jepsen, Victor L.
"College Activities and Vocational Stress," OCCUPATIONS, vol. 29, no. 5, February 1951, pp. 345-347.

The extra-class records of the 488 male graduates of the years 1929-1938 at Fresno State College were evaluated and compared with their 1947 annual earnings. Extra-class activities, such as fraternity membership, were rated on a 6-point scale. An overall correlation of +0.27 was found between extracurricular activities and annual earnings. A disproportionately large number of low earnings was received by graduates with no extracurricular activities.

8-9 Marston, Albert R. and Edward M. Levine
"Interaction Patterns in a College Population," THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 62, First Half, 1964, pp. 149-154.

A questionnaire aimed at exploring the attitudes of college students on questions of political orientation and mental health problems was administered to 550 Purdue University undergraduates. Included in the questionnaire was an Orientation Inventory which identified respondents as self-oriented, interaction-oriented, or task-oriented. Interaction-oriented respondents more frequently belonged to fraternities or sororities than did the other groups.

8-10 Plant, Walter T.
"Sex, Intelligence, and Sorority or Fraternity Membership and Changes in Ethnocentrism over a Two-Year Period," THE JOURNAL OF GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 93, First Half, September 1958, pp. 53-57.

This study attempts to determine whether sex, intelligence, and sorority or fraternity membership were factors associated with changes in enthnocentrism among those enrolled in college during a two year period. In the spring of 1953 members of the freshman class (N=1,030) at San Jose State College were

administered the Total Ethnocentrism Scale: Public Opinion Questionnaire E. Fraternity males, compared with independent males, were not significantly different in ethnocentrism when they entered college or at the end of two years of college.

8-11 Segal, Bernard E., Robert J. Weiss, and Robert Sokol
"Emotional Adjustment, Social Organization and Psychiatric Treatment Rates," AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, vol. 30, no. 4, August 1965, pp. 548-556.

For this study of the prevalence and treatment rates of emotional disturbance in an undergraduate college population, MMPI test scores and college health service psychiatric treatment records of three successive classes at a men's liberal arts college were examined. With initial presence or absence of maladjustment controlled, it was found that members of fraternities and college athletic teams had lower psychiatric treatment rates than non-members. This relationship also held within each of three major religious groups in the student body.

8-12 Spaulding, Charles B.
"Relative Attachment of Students to Groups and Organizations," SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, vol. 50, no. 4, July 1966, pp. 421-435.

Data for this study of the relative attachment of students to primary, quasi-primary, and secondary groups and organizations came from questionnaires completed by 343 students at a Western university. The attachment of students to fraternities and fraternity subgroups, compared with other groups and organizations, is discussed. The general finding of the study is that the students felt a closer attachment to primary and quasi-primary groups than to other types.

8-13 Wallace, Walter L.
"Faculty and Fraternities: Organizational Influences on Student Achievement," ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE QUARTERLY, vol. 11, no. 1, March 1967, pp. 643-670.

In November 1959 self-administered questionnaires were given to 1005 male and female undergraduate students at a primarily residential Midwestern liberal arts college. The questionnaire measured relative values placed on grades, extracurricular activities, dating, and friendship. In April 1960 80 per cent of the freshmen completed the questionnaire again, along with 81 per cent of the faculty (83 members). Data from the faculty and from male students were used to compare the influences of faculty members and fraternities on student achievement.

8-14 Wallace, Walter L.
STUDENT CULTURE. National Opinion Research Center, Monographs in Social Research, no. 9, Aldine Publishing Co., 1966. 236 pp.

This book is a study of how students in a small Midwestern liberal arts college became assimilated into the local "campus culture." In the author's words, it is "an exploratory case study, employing statistical analysis of data which are longitudinal and cross-sectional, survey and archival, as well as sociometric." The first section of the book traces the impact of college experiences, including fraternity membership, on the attitudes and achievement of entering freshmen. This section also identifies social experiences which were likely to have been responsible for given attitude changes. The second section compares the academic influence of the faculty with that of fraternities and sororities.

8-15 Williamson, E. G., W. L. Layton, and M. L. Snoke
A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN COLLEGE ACTIVITIES. Minnesota Studies in Student Personnel Work, no. 5. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1954. 99 pp.

Data for this study of the characteristics of students participating in extracurricular activities came from mail questionnaires sent in 1949 to a ten per cent stratified sample of 4629 students at the University of Minnesota. Respondents were asked to provide personal background information and to indicate the extent of their involvement in college activities. The survey results are compared with those of a similar survey conducted in 1933. Although in general only slight correlations were found between socioeconomic and cultural factors and activity participation, there was a marked tendency for fraternity and sorority members, with their higher cultural backgrounds, to participate in activities to a greater extent than independents.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

9-1 Brailey, Lester G.
"Fraternity Literature, 1930-50," BANTA'S GREEK EXCHANGE, vol. 39, no. 2, April 1951, pp. 58-61.
This is an annotated bibliography of articles on fraternity subjects which appeared in educational journals during the period 1930-1950.

9-2 Feldman, Kenneth A. and Theodore M. Newcomb
THE IMPACT OF COLLEGE ON STUDENTS. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass Inc., 1969. Volume 1, 474 pp.; Volume 2, 171 pp.
See item 1-17.

9-3 Theobold, Erwin
FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES. Western Personnel Institute Student Personnel Methods Bulletin, April 1963. 12 pp.
This is a classified, annotated bibliography of books, pamphlets, research papers, and periodical articles on the subject of fraternities and sororities. Fraternity and sorority handbooks and articles in popular magazines, as well as research studies, are included in the bibliography. The 48 items listed in the bibliography were published between 1959 and 1962.

10. MISCELLANEOUS

10-1 Crookston, Burns B. and Willard W. Blaesser
"An Approach to Planned Change in a College Setting," THE PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE JOURNAL, vol. 40, no. 7, March 1967, pp. 610-616.

This article discusses the application of a "force-field model" (based on the work of Kurt Lewin) to a college setting. The degree of fraternity identification with the educational objectives of a university is used to illustrate the application of force-field analysis in a student personnel program.

10-2 Eddy, Edward D., Jr.
THE COLLEGE INFLUENCE ON STUDENT CHARACTER. Washington, American Council on Education, 1959. 185 pp.

The data on which this study of student character is based were obtained through participant observation and open-ended interviews with faculty members and students on 20 American college and university campuses. In one section of the book the strengths and weaknesses of the fraternity system are discussed. The author concludes that few of the colleges studied realized the full potentiality of the fraternity system.

10-3 Interfraternity Council of Northwestern University
STUDY OF DEFERRED RUSHING. New York, National Interfraternity Conference, 1958.

A study of the pros and cons of instituting a system of deferred rushing at Northwestern University. The study is based on data from three sources: survey reports and similar studies made at other schools; questionnaires and interview teams sent to the fraternity houses; and information supplied by the Office of the Dean of Men. The study concludes by recommending against instituting deferred rushing at Northwestern University.

10-4 Lanyon, Richard I.
"Measurement of Social Competence in College Males," JOURNAL OF CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 31, no. 5, October 1967, pp. 495-498.

The construction and validation of a 20-item biographical questionnaire used to assess social competence in college males is described. The items ask for reports of verifiable behavior or biographical information reflecting social participation, interpersonal competence, achievement, and environmental mastery. A local fraternity was used to validate the instrument; socially competent fraternity members scored higher than socially incompetent members.

10-5 Schwartz, Shalom H.
"Awareness of Consequences and the Influence of Moral Norms on Interpersonal Behavior," SOCIOMETRY, vol. 31, no. 4, December 1968, pp. 355-369.

This study of moral norms utilized a sample of 118 undergraduate men who were members of four fraternities and a cooperative housing unit at a large Midwestern state university and four groups from a Lutheran junior college. A projective story-completion questionnaire which measures the awareness of consequences (AC) of one's behavior for the welfare of others was constructed and administered to the sample. The author concludes that AC activates moral norms, thereby permitting them to influence action.

10-6 Wells, William D., Gene Chiaravallo, and Seymour Goldman
"Brothers Under the Skin: A Validity Test of the F-Scale," THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, vol. 45, First Half, 1950, pp. 35-40.

The authoritarian reputations of five college fraternities were determined by administering a questionnaire to the fraternity members. The members were then administered the California F-scale. The average score of each fraternity on the F-scale was found to correspond to the fraternity's position on the authoritarian-nonauthoritarian reputation continuum, providing evidence in favor of the F-scale's validity.

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